



THE NORTHWEST FARMER

*Pioneer Rural Magazine
of Western Canada.*

JUNE
1935

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A One-Man
Ranch

Above the
Arctic Circle

Gas and Oil
Inquiry

Know Your
Onions



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OUR ONIONS

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How This Grower Started

THE Mutries started with a patch; all other successful producers everywhere started very similarly. Here is the method followed by one of the largest operators in B.C. He started about 1920 with a 20x30 foot plot. Planted bulbs grown from selected seed of the Danver's Yellow Globe variety. Sent samples of his first seed product to every wholesale seed dealer in Canada, at the same time stating he was prepared the following year to produce a certain approximate number of pounds of seed of the same variety and quality. And asked if the buyer would be interested. Some buyers admitted a certain interest so the grower planted about two acres the following spring and harvested around a thousand pounds of seed. Samples were submitted to the interested seed houses and quotations requested.

He sold to what he considered the best house to tie up to. Since then that house has taken his entire crop each year. He grows only one variety, cleans his seed to market requirements, has the bulbs for planting and the growing crop inspected by officers of the Seed Branch and the seed government-graded. He can guarantee his product to be pure as to variety because only one variety is grown and there is no danger of crossing, grows and specially selects the bulbs that produce the seed crop, operates as a specialist of reputation in onion seed production.

And makes money. From approximately 12 acres last season his total return was close to \$5,000 and net about \$3,000. His family working force furnished most of the labor. The most important production cost was the value of the bulbs required for planting—approximately three tons per acre, and some cash outlay for fertilizer and water.

Onion bulbs are planted by hand, the seed balls harvested by hand, the picker gathering the balls into a sack as he works. When dried on canvas or trays the seed is threshed out by an ordinary grain thresher and cleaned with a fanning mill. Special machines make a better job of cleaning and may be considered essential equipment. But except for cleaning, no special equipment is required.

Long Season Required

FOR the information of prairie readers who may be interested in vegetable seed growing it should be stated that onion seed requires a rather longer growing season than is ordinarily experienced in the central areas—from four and one-half to five months of frost-clear growing weather. But peas, beans, radish, spinach and other seeds of less exacting weather requirements may be successfully grown. One of the best means of testing out the seed production qualities of a location is to plant a small seed plot and see how it turns out. But select something that has a chance of making seed between planting and harvest, certainly not a sort that one knows beforehand has small chance of maturing seed under the conditions which the weather may impose.

The same methods of marketing here outlined for onion seed holds for finding an outlet for any kind of vegetable or flower seeds, namely, expert knowledge of field operations, some sales ability and at the start, abundance of patience. And, of course, the counsel and service of the Dominion Seed Branch and any expert assistance which may be available from provincial departments of agriculture, the agricultural colleges and the wholesale seed trade.

TRY this simple method of catching chickens. Place a crate outside the poultry house with opening against the small door. Then drive the fowls through this door and into the crate.

value of about \$21,000. The Okanagan and Grand Forks areas account for practically the entire acreage, the lower mainland and coast districts not being suitable for onion seed growing because of mildew trouble and the north-central sections because of short season. Onions require approximately 5 months from bulb planting to seed harvest—in the Okanagan, from mid-April until the early part of September.

The largest individual producer in the province is Capt. J. T. Mutrie, Vernon. Captain Mutrie and his two sons, Fergus and Gordon, operating under the firm name of J. T. Mutrie & Sons, will harvest around 25 acres this season, a 20 per cent increase over last year's production. The Mutrie's have been growing seed for the past fifteen years. Being commercial onion growers they required considerable seed each season and at the start aimed only at supplying their own needs. Some local demand developing they increased production. Eventually seed production became the mainstay of their operations. Nowadays they market altogether through wholesale seed firms in the West and East, last year selling in the neighborhood of five tons.

500 Lbs. Per Acre

THE beginner in onion seed production shouldn't leap to any hasty conclusions as to the money that may be made. Just because with reasonable luck one may grow around 500 lbs. of marketable seed per acre and sell same at from 80 cents to a dollar or so per pound doesn't altogether mean that net income per acre may run to between \$400 and \$500. First off he should figure that approximately three tons of bulbs will be needed for planting. At present prices that means \$120 per acre. Besides he will probably require a few dollars worth of phosphatic and potash fertilizer per acre, and will be at some cash expense for field labor, cleaning and marketing. And most likely for irrigation. Still, adding in all expense, net acre returns are fairly substantial. Good money may be made in the business.

But the grower must know his onions to make it. He must know them in more ways than one. And besides knowing what he is growing and the practical details of field operations he requires to have some selling ability and, if a beginner, considerable patience. You can't sell onion seed, or any garden vegetable seed for that matter, unless you can guarantee the product as to variety and quality. Inspectors of the Dominion Seed Branch may pretty well take care of purity of variety and grading, will inspect your bulbs before planting, check up on the growing crop for purity and crossing hazard and grade the cleaned product. But the grower must find a buyer.

Here enters selling ability and patience. Vegetable seed buyers of the wholesale species aren't children by any means. Some have the reputation of being prejudiced against seed of domestic production and have been described as hard-boiled in their attitude to Canadian seed producers. This isn't exactly the fact—it only seems so to the beginner seeking an outlet and finding that buyers are a bit skeptical of doing business with persons unknown. The first big hurdle the beginner in vegetable seed growing has to take is to convince the seed house that he can supply the goods. This is where sales ability comes in.

The other element, patience, is rather important also. If you can wait and not be tired of waiting, and have a good product, you'll eventually find an outlet. But if you think that merely letting prospective buyers know that you have seed for sale will create an outlet immediately you are going to be disappointed. A business in vegetable seeds isn't built up that way.

ADULT STUDY

WHILE in Eastern Canada last Fall, I learned something of the unusual and important community work being carried on by the extension department of the St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, N.S. "Adult Study" is the general title of the activities. In that section of Nova Scotia farming, mining and fishing are the main occupations of the population. Men and women of urban centres and rural districts take part in the study clubs which now total 940, of which 690 are rural; 350 are women's clubs, mostly rural.

The most interesting fact, to me at least, as I discussed this work with A. B. MacDonald, of the St. Francis Xavier University, while driving through the picturesque Nova Scotia countryside on a sunny November day, was the substantial savings accumulated by the so-called credit unions, now numbering 26 with a total savings of \$70,000, and loans to members of \$80,000, according to the annual report as at April 30, 1935, which Mr. MacDonald has been good enough to send me. One union reports a membership of 700 with savings totalling over \$16,000. These savings, by the way, are loaned to members to assist them in repairing their homes or in fulfilling the proverbial hundred-and-one obligations of the parents in the home and in the community. A few cents weekly contributed to the savings by each member of the union mounts up surprisingly fast. Numerous cases can be cited where members have saved several dollars on small jobs as a result of being able to borrow from the union and paying cash for the work done rather than asking the worker or contractor to wait for his pay. That is the common experience of individuals with ready funds, and these credit unions have made such savings possible for folks who on the individual basis had not enjoyed that experience in the past. Such a tangible benefit from thrift is no doubt an important influence in the community.

Foundation Work

ANOTHER practice that seems to work is the preparatory or ground work done in the study clubs before any sort of co-operative enterprise is organized. For several months, meetings are held at which the principles, aims and objects of the co-operatives or credit unions are explained and discussed in order that everybody interested shall have some understanding of what they are undertaking when they become active members.

Adult education is being talked of more and more in Western Canada. In fact, in Manitoba some definite steps have been taken to that end. And so comment on the question is timely.

OLD COUNTRY LETTER

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Elliot, has just been addressing the Council of Agriculture in London on the tariff policy of the Government in relation to food imports. He has made it clear that the Government, after studying the position, is convinced that no one line is necessarily the most effective in the interests of our home producers. Whereas a high tariff may be best in one case, an imports levy would suit other cases much more effectively. The difference between a tariff and an imports levy, of course, is that in the former case the revenue goes to the Treasury; whereas in the latter case the revenue would form a fund in aid of home producers' prices. Some weeks ago Mr. Baldwin declared that the Government was moving away from quotas upon imports in the direction of tariffs and if he had added "or import levies" this new statement by Mr. Elliot would have been in exact line with it.

The Futility of Quotas

QUOTAS upon the volume of imports were the most rapid means whereby the Government could check what Mr.

The area served by the St. Francis Xavier University is more densely populated than most prairie areas, but even making allowance for that, it is amazing how many citizens have been contacted during the year. The whole project is headed by three members of the extension staff of which the Rev. Dr. M. M. Cody is director. During the past year this staff, assisted by several parish priests, addressed 450 meetings with a total attendance of 27,000 people.

The thoroughness of the study discussion is indicated by the fact that the 940 clubs have a total enrolment of 8,460 or an average of nine per club. Officers of these clubs and other community leaders held some 40 conferences, in the respective communities, lasting from three to ten hours each. These are followed by a general "Rural and Industrial Conference" at which last year 204 delegates took part.

A one-month extension school is conducted during the winter by the University at which community leaders are trained.

A bulletin, published semi-monthly during the scholastic term, is used by study clubs. With a circulation of 7,000 and written in a forceful and fearless manner its columns cannot be said to give unqualified approval of our existing economic system.

Be that as it may, the object is a worthy one, namely, to improve the economic life of the citizens of that community. And among the economic activities fostered and operated to that end are "Buying Clubs," where as a result of the study club deliberations some 15 or 20 families buy co-operatively two or three staple lines of foodstuffs. This experience in turn leads to a co-operative store of which eight have been started in two years.

Lobsters and Blueberries

IN ADDITION to the credit union, already mentioned, there are co-operative lobster canneries. Fourteen of these serve the lobster "trappers" in sixty communities. Fish plants in eleven communities are used for the sale of fresh and cured fish, particularly herring, cod and haddock. A number are turning out special products such as canned salmon, mackerel, blueberries, foxberries, etc. The Fruit Commissioner at Ottawa is quoted as saying that the Tor Bay canned blueberries are the best offered for sale in Canada.

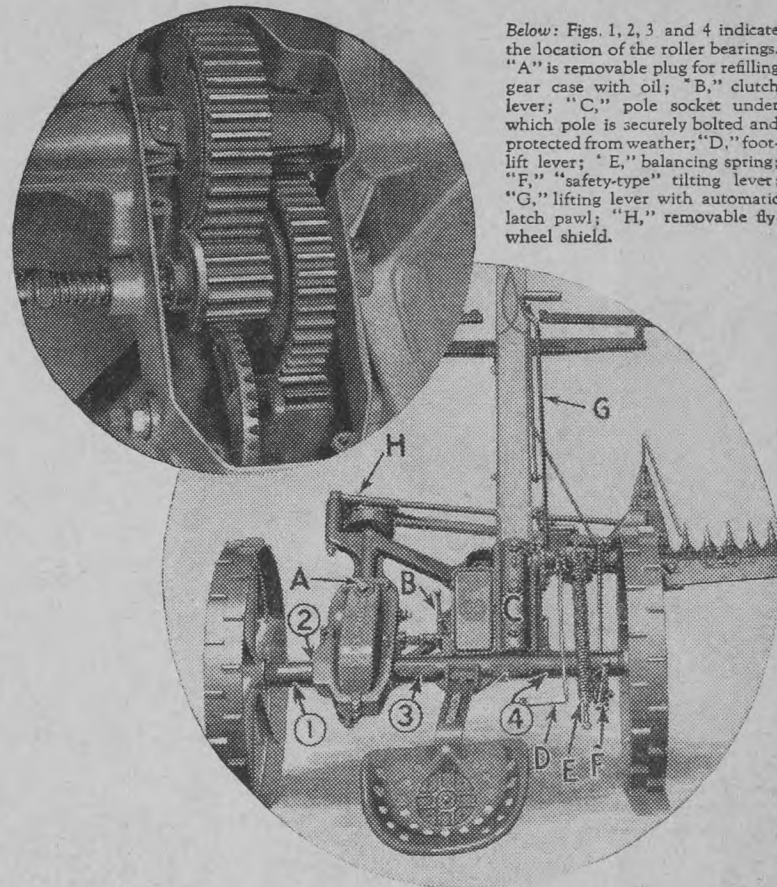
Community lumber mills are operated for sawing rough lumber, and soon it is planned to turn out finished lumber for their own use.

Women's activities include credit unions, studies on careful buying, diet, health, child-feeding, canning and handicrafts.—L.T.C.

Elliot called the deluge of bankrupt stocks that were being thrown upon the British food markets in 1932-1933. But experience has shown that quotas are a crude expedient and that any benefits to be derived from them are apt to be secured not, by our home producers, but by the foreign supplier. The case of Danish bacon is eloquent. Here we asked the Danes to send less supplies but as a result of our shorter supply we paid total prices that were in excess of those that the Dane had actually accepted for his former larger supply. That result cannot be justified under any circumstances. It is not as though our home producers have been satisfied. Our pig-marketing scheme at the moment is yielding prices that please no feeders.

It is natural for the Government to search for a better method and it is evident from the "White Paper" upon a long-term policy for the live stock industry that they are keen upon the same principle as is now operating in our wheat supply under which all imports pay a tribute to form a fund out of which to help the home producer. In wheat there is a tariff of 2/ per (Continued on page 34)

The Perfectly Balanced McCORMICK-DEERING No 7 ENCLOSED-GEAR MOWER Offers You Perfect Cutting Qualities



Below: Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 indicate the location of the roller bearings. "A" is removable plug for refilling gear case with oil; "B," clutch lever; "C," pole socket under which pole is securely bolted and protected from weather; "D," foot-lift lever; "E," balancing spring; "F," "safety-type" tilting lever; "G," lifting lever with automatic latch pawl; "H," removable fly-wheel shield.

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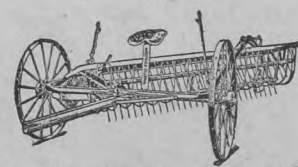
When you look into the McCormick-Deering Mower gear case you will begin to realize just how different this mower is. You won't find an old-style set of gears with a cover over them—the No. 7 mower transmission is all new. In fact, in this mower, even the ratchets and clutch are enclosed and run in oil. Backlash and lost motion are eliminated by keying the mower wheels securely on the axle shafts. Every detail of design is worked out to produce not only the longest-lived and quietest mower on the market, but one with the most perfect cutting qualities.

The nearby McCormick-Deering dealer will show you the new No. 7 and give you an opportunity to check every feature. Or we will send you complete information on request. You will enjoy reading about this modern McCormick-Deering Enclosed-Gear Mower. Sizes range from 4½ to 7-foot cut.

McCORMICK-DEERING HAY TOOLS



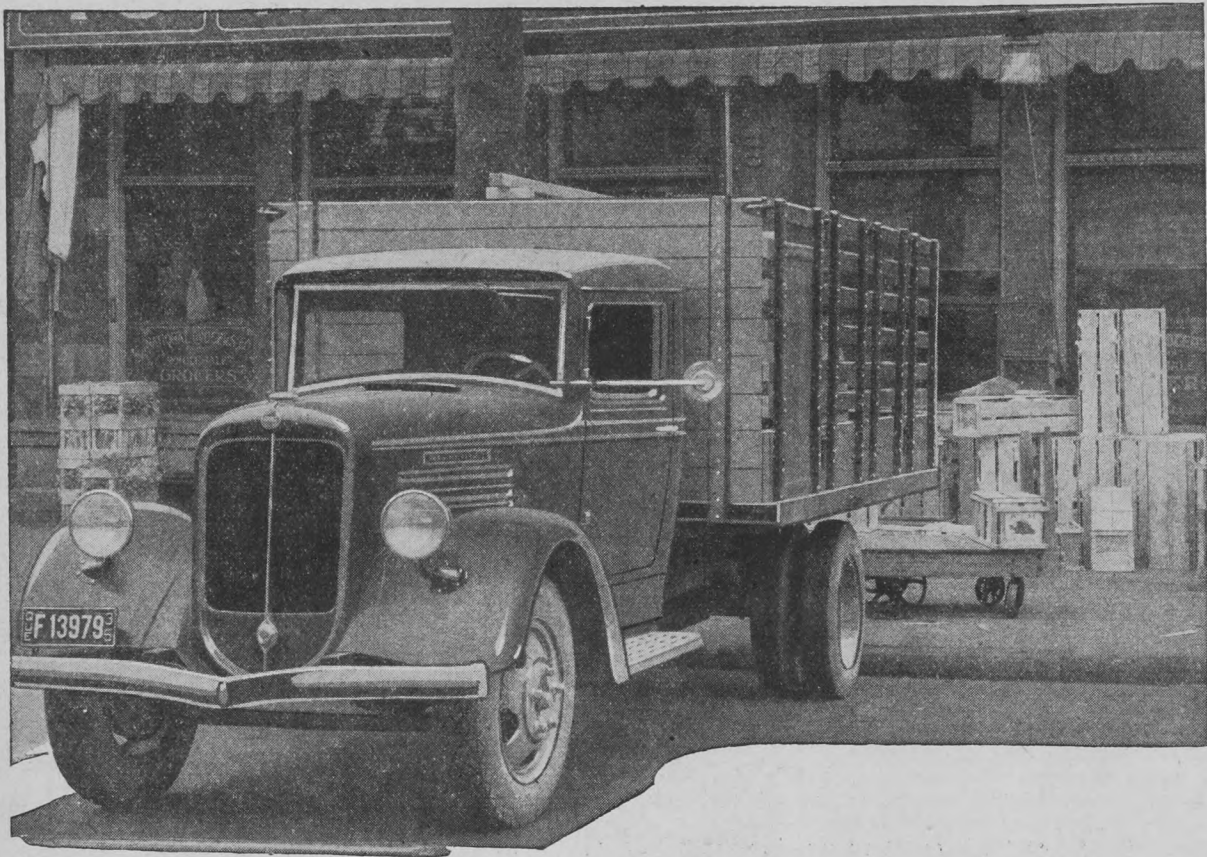
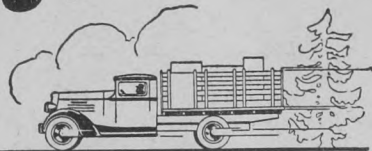
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Pioneer Rural Magazine
of Western Canada

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ONE-MAN RANCH

by T. L. TOWNSEND

PARADOXIAL AS IT MAY SOUND, THE ONE-MAN ranch, as I choose to call it, is owned by the two Gregory brothers, "Ed." and "Arthur." The facts are that one man does practically all the work on the Gregory Bros. ranch at Irricana, Alberta, and "boards himself." This is a two-section ranch with over 100 head of pure bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle handled on a strictly commercial basis. It is a most efficient "outfit," producing feeder calves at a low cost and selling them at several cents above the top market price every year. It is not large and the soil is poor but good in every other way you care to measure it. There is a reason.

Ed. Gregory was farm-raised and came from Middlesex, England, to Canada in 1899. He worked the first summer and homesteaded in the Crossfield district in 1901. He later purchased Indian and South African script at \$1.65 an acre that brought his holdings up to three quarter-sections. He "ran" cattle and dabbled in the horse business. In 1905, his brother Arthur came out from England and they have been working together ever since under the name of Gregory Bros.

They sold their land at Crossfield the same year (at a profit) and leased ten sections of grazing land at Irricana. Their first winter at Irricana was the bad one of 1906 and 1907 when so many cattle perished on the range in Western Canada. The Gregory Bros. had lots of hay put up and figured on wintering 100 head but just fed 80. Mange was bad on the range and Ed. Gregory believes that it was the mange combined with a hard winter in which the snow crusted badly that caused the great loss of cattle. He said they used to "dope" their cattle on warm days for the mange and because they had hay and not too many cattle their losses were not heavy.

They ranched six years at Irricana then bought the McDermot Ranch at Nanton. Here they had three sections of deeded land and 12½ of leased land. This was in 1911. They sold out to the late Samuel Drumheller at a good profit and bought a ranch at Midnapore and another at DeWinton. These they sold in the boom days of the Great War and went back to Irricana and purchased their present place in 1919.

THE LAND ON THE IRRICANA RANCH IS NOT PARTICULARLY good being mostly sandy, rolling land on the fringe of the dry belt and it is therefore not profitable to farm it. Some of the land was under cultivation but they have about 350 acres of it now seeded to brome grass and intend to keep most of it seeded down. Their own land produces most of the hay and pasture they need and they have been producing some grain but buying most of it and producing

The ranch residence, barns, feeding corrals and some of the pure bred Aberdeen-Angus on the Gregory ranch at Irricana, Alta.

less of it all the time. Most of their neighbors are grain farmers so they have lots of straw available and often have the run of some large stubble fields for their cattle in the fall and early winter, for a nominal rental of 50 cents a head a month.

The breeding cows run on the stubble and at the straw piles until the middle of February or the first of March when they are brought in and fed good hay until after calving. All their cows calve very close together. In 1932, the first calf came on March 30, and the last one on May 29; in 1933, the first was on March 11, the last on June 10; and in 1934 the first was on March 22, and the last on May 17. This spring they started out even better but we have had no report on how they finished.

To have a breeding record like this for four years in succession means that both the cows and the bulls must be in excellent breeding health. The bull is turned in with the cows on June 15 and taken away on September 19. Last year there were over 70 cows bred and the year before 60, and they had a 100 per cent calf crop. Last year all the calves were dropped within a six weeks period.

UP UNTIL TWO YEARS AGO ALL BULL CALVES WERE castrated and sold as steer calves for feeding out as baby beef. The last two years they have saved a few of the best calves to sell as bulls. In 1928, they put their entire crop of 29 steer calves in the Calgary Stocker and Feeder Show where they were bought at \$13.50 a hundred on order by Walter Crawford, secretary of the Aberdeen-Angus Association, and were shipped to Briercliff Farms of New York. They were fed by Briercliff Farms and won first and championship for carload fat steers at the Eastern Exposition and sold at a long price for New York market.

In 1929, a group of ten calves that was entered in the Calgary Stocker and Feeder Show again topped the sale at 13.50 a hundred pounds and were bought by E. Ward Jones, of the Department of

Natural Resources of the C.P.R., for feeding on their farm at Coaldale. Nine of this group were in the championship carload of steers at the 1930 Royal Winter Fair, Toronto.

Each fall the last few years, Alex. Graham, of Acme, selects a calf or two from the Gregory herd to fit for the Calgary Spring Show and always comes near the top if he does not win out with one of their black ones. Last fall the Gregory Bros. would not sell the steer calves at the prices offered and carried them on feed until January and sold them on the rise in the market to a feeder who intended to put a real finish on them.

They do not raise much grain and, therefore, do not plan on

finishing their own calves for market. Last year it might have paid them to do it but it would mean hiring more help and providing more accommodation for stock at the ranch.

At weaning time the steer calves are separated from the heifers and the steers are kept on full feed and good brome hay until sold. The heifers are wintered in open sheds with plenty of good hay and a limited grain ration. The idea being to keep them growing as fast as possible but not to get them fat. They are not bred until two years old and therefore develop into large rugged cows with plenty of bone. Angus cows as a rule raise their calves well. They are good milkers. If a cow does not raise her calf well she is discarded from the herd. The Gregory calves average right around 500 lbs. by November 1. A good, big calf at weaning time is quite an advantage as the cheapest gains are put on by the mother's milk at pasture. And as Jim Cross, of Calgary, put it, "We still sell beef by the pound." The Gregory Bros. entire calf crop averaged 497 lbs. at weaning time in 1933.

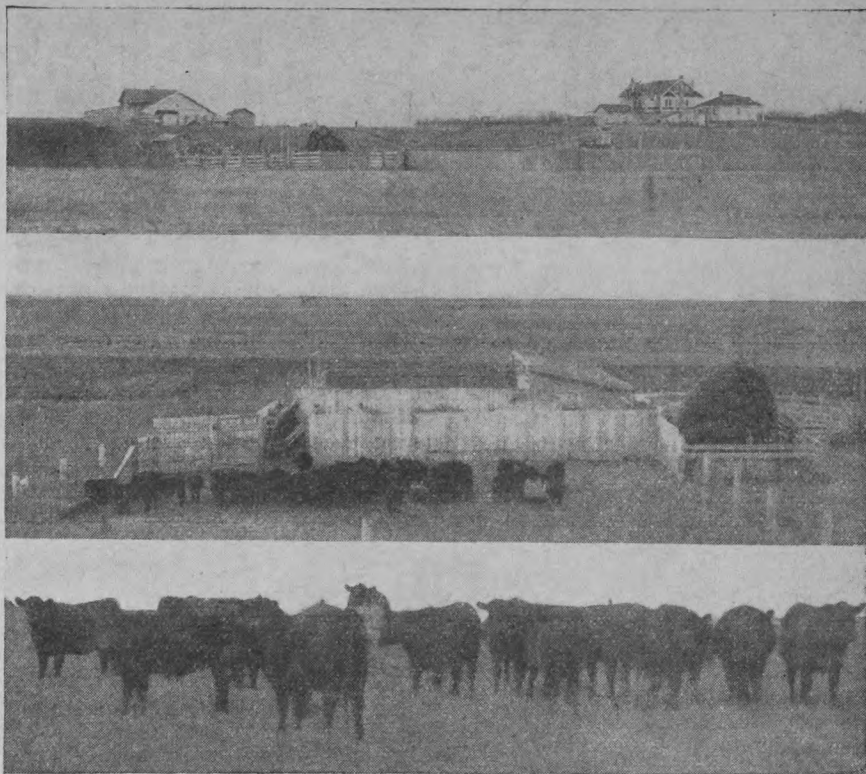
They have had a good deal of experience with range cattle and they think a lot of their black ones. One must admit that they have selected and developed an outstanding herd of range cows. The big, roomy, strong-boned, thick kind that feed their calves well and carry a lot of natural flesh at all times. They have been careful in selecting bulls.

THEY STARTED INTO PURE BREDS BACK IN 1921; buying six well bred cows and heifers. In 1922, they bought eight more cows and heifers and 14 cows in 1923, a total of 28 pure bred females. Previous to that they had grades. They culled their pure bred very severely, selling the discards for beef. In 1929, they held a sale in Calgary selling 36 females and the herd bull. This left them with 35 pure bred females. These had increased until last fall they had 20 pure bred heifer calves, 24 yearlings, 12 two-year-olds and 60 mature breeding cows. They have very few grades left.

The present herd sire, Woodlawn Pride 6th, was bred by Roy Ballhorn, of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, and was purchased at the 1932 Calgary Bull Sale. He has proven an exceptionally good breeding bull and an easy feeder. Mr. Ballhorn tried to get him back last winter but the Gregory Bros. decided to keep him and use him as long as they could.

They purchased a bull at last Spring's bull sale to mate with Woodlawn Pride 6th's heifers. He was bred by Thos. Henderson & Son, Lacombe, Alta., and is by the famous Middlebrook Prince 33rd. Ed. Gregory said he would like to go to the Old Country and bring back the best Angus bull he could find over there and he is very likely to do it. He is not given to idle talk.

YOU WILL NOTICE FROM THE STORY THUS FAR THAT they have developed one proposition after another and then sold it at a good profit and generally sold when prices were reasonably good. Ed. has been living in Calgary since he was married in 1913. Arthur who really supervises the ranch now also lives in Calgary. They have a very good home on the ranch that is fully modern with (Continued on page 27)



Upper—Inside (the feeding corral—looking out.

Oval—A group of "Gregory" calves ready for finishing for prime baby beef.

Lower—One of the Gregory bred prize-winning calves at Calgary Spring Show.



MORNER FLIES THE MAIL

by LANDON KEY

THE TWO POLICEMEN EYED CHARLIE ELLIS doubtfully. Plainly they thought the mechanic of Tri-State Air Lines could be—probably was—a prince among liars.

"No—sir," Charlie Ellis was saying. "It couldn't of been anybody from this airport—" But he was not looking at the policemen just then. He was glaring balefully at Banning, cub pilot, who had just taxied up to the hangar door. And Banning, seeing the officers, was guiltily ducking lower into the Starling's cockpit.

"Then who was it?" One of the policemen became suspiciously articulate.

"Dunno . . . somebody flyin' over, I guess. Y'see all of us would never do anything like that . . . we stay above two thousand."

"Yes?"

"Yeah. We got orders. Why . . . five hundred . . . an' stuntin' . . . that's terrible!" Charlie looked from one to the other in awed innocence.

"You bet it's terrible, young fellow," the policeman became suddenly business-like. "It's so terrible that the next aviator who flies over town one inch lower than two thousand feet goes up? See? Up! Hear that?" He glanced around meaningly.

"I see, chief," acknowledged Charlie Ellis blandly. "They's certainly no chance of it bein' us."

"And on top of that," the policeman continued, "if one of you guys as much as tilt an airplane, let alone dive it, when you're over town at any height, we'll be out here in five minutes! Get me? In five minutes we'll be out to this airport!" So saying, the limbs of the law strode majestically out of Hangar Number Two.

Then Charlie Ellis crossed to the Starling swiftly. "Listen, pin-feathers," he told Banning witheringly. "You heard what them two cops only got done sayin' about puttin' you on ice, didn't you?"

"Puttin' me on ice!" Banning affected surprise. "Why, Charlie I didn't—"

"No—I know," interrupted the mechanic. "It wasn't you stuntin' over Main an' First—it was General Grant. But what I'm tellin' you, if they salt you down for thirty days, okay—only—" he regarded Banning severely. "—don't go gettin' in jail with my pliers in your pocket. You borrowed 'em an' high-tailed. I won't stand for it!"

"I'm sorry, Charlie," the cub produced the tool contritely, "I forgot—honest."

But there was no stopping Charlie Ellis—"There I was—startin' to check over this bundle of sticks"—he indicated a big, two-place, open cockpit mail ship—a Pendleton-Heron—"an' where was I? No pliers—an' in dusts two cops—"

"Day's ship, isn't it?" interrupted Banning curiously. "What's wrong with her?"

"How could I tell," Charlie Ellis snorted indignantly, "with no pliers?"

Inside Tri-State's Administration Building, in the manager's office, Tony Burnett regarded Bill Morner much as Bill's physician might.

"TOO MANY GROOVES IN THE MAP LATELY, OLD CHIEF. You look jittery—like a worm-eaten undertaker." Tony Burnett's similes were always extraordinary. "You must," he continued, "fly. You've got a ground smell."

Morner smiled and shook his head. "See that, Tony?" he nodded toward a miniature silver airplane on his desk. "That's the only ship I can fly now—"

Tri-State's chief pilot snorted his disgust. "You look sick, Bill, or he had a sudden thought—is it something on the chest?"

Bill Morner's gesture with the shining toy had disturbed the papers. Among them, and exposed now, lay three cards—clipped together. Taking them up he looked gravely at Tony.

"There is something on my chest," he admitted.

"Get it off, then," advised the younger man.

"Well—Day, on the shuttle run, hasn't been holding his schedule."

"That's no great calamity, is it? Late?"

"Late, yes. And there would be an excuse for it in bad weather—Day's entire run is done at night, and those two hundred miles of mountains are tough flying. But there's been no bad weather—look them over." Morner tossed the cards toward Tony and leaned back.

"Um-m," mused the chief pilot, shuffling them slowly. "He certainly makes no effort to conceal it—dispatcher checks

his arrival Tuesday at 4:42 a.m.; Wednesday, 4:40; Thursday—this morning, 4:47. And he, himself, notes leaving Wedgefield Junction all three mornings on time. Makes him 32, 30, 37 minutes late—pretty late."

"So I thought," said Morner dryly.

"And he reports the trips uneventful . . . no . . . motor was missing this morning—" Tony's puzzled mind was still on the cards. "—but unless it put him down, he couldn't kill thirty-seven minutes in two hundred miles. Just doesn't add up, does it?" He looked up.

"Hardly," agreed the old flyer. Then he continued seriously: "There's something more about this I'd better tell you, Tony—the Nucar Motor Company payroll is two days overdue!"

For once Tony Burnett was jolted from his customary complacency. "Good Lord, Bill," he ejaculated. "Why there's thousands of dollars—"

"Exactly."

"What do the Nucar people say?" Tony was having difficulty in keeping his voice steady.

"Worried—naturally. They're checking the railroad end of it—that is—the postal inspectors are. I was notified last night. Of course, we've no record of receiving the payroll, but I ran across Day's reports and—well, they bothered me."

"When are you going to see Day?"

"Anytime now—I've sent for him."

Tony Burnett looked into Bill Morner's tired eyes. "Then I'd better dust along. But quit worrying. Day will straighten everything out. I'm sure of it." He rose and strode soberly through the door.

After Tony had gone Morner shifted the litter of papers across his desk, leaving a cleared area of shining mahogany before him. Here he spread, fan-wise, Day's three reports. This done he sat lost in thought.

Why, because Day had been late three mornings, connect him with the Nucar payroll? He was, Morner was sure, dependable. But—

Here his tortured thoughts always ended—on the three cards before him. He, himself, was an old flyer. He knew, as Tony had hinted, that to lose thirty minutes in two hundred miles Day would either have had to land or to extend that distance. Which had it been? And in either case, why?

"Mr. Day, sir." It was the attendant from the outer desk.

"Show him in."

Day entered. He was a tall, prepossessing, crisp young man with reddish, curling hair and clear eyes. He was carefully dressed; he might have been a young business man attending an interview; a lawyer entering court. Morner, gray-eyed, grizzled, storm-beaten, a bit careless of his dress, watched him advance.

"Hello, Day," he said quietly.

"Good morning, Mr. Morner," answered Day.

"Sit down." The old flyer nodded toward Tony's pulled-up chair—and saw Day's glance fall on the fan-spread cards as he obeyed. Still studying the man before him, Morner leaned back. Then he said bluntly.

"Day, we've certain rules. You know them. These cards"—he nodded toward the desk—"are your own reports covering your last three runs. You report these runs uneventful except for some motor trouble this morning. Yet each of them show you arriving thirty or more minutes late. What about it?"

Day was looking at his chief steadily. "If you are implying, Mr. Morner, that I have broken the Lines' rules, you are mistaken."

Bill Morner waited. Day added nothing. He, himself, seemed to be waiting. Slowly Tri-State's manager took up the three cards.

"Your eastbound average for these nights," he said coldly, "is one hour thirty-two minutes—exactly schedule. Your westbound, more than two hours. Explain that."

"I can't."

There was dead silence for a moment. Morner's eyes held Day's steadily.

"You mean—you won't?"

"I broke no rules." Day's words were stubborn.

"But you refuse to explain these delays?"

"I delivered the mail safely and intact in the shortest possible time consistent with careful flying—" Day was quoting the regulations.

"And weather reports for these nights show—"

"Oh, I had decent enough visibility."

"And you landed nowhere?"

"Nowhere."

Morner regarded him thoughtfully. He couldn't believe the man before him was lying, yet—

"Day," the attack was suddenly changed, "do you know anything about the Nucar payroll?"

Now, for the first time, the young pilot seemed at a loss. His hands moved aimlessly; he shifted in his chair. His answer came slowly. "I know I haul it occasionally!"

"How long have you known that?"

"Why—ever since I've had the run, I suppose."

"Have you known when you hauled it?" Morner's eyes bored into the agitated man.

"Not—always."

"Have you hauled it within two weeks?"

"No."

There was silence. Each watched the other. Finally Day's eyes faltered. He was now clearly on the defensive, Morner decided. Abruptly he broke the silence, speaking levelly:

"There are no charges, Day, but—until you explain things satisfactorily, I'm removing you from the shuttle run—beginning now!"

(Continued on page 14)



Illustrated by
RALPH NELSON

The men neared the mail ship. There was a single, whiplike crack. One of them dropped.

ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

by DR. JAMES T. NICHOLS

WHO HAS NOT READ OF THAT STRANGE TERRITORY above the Arctic Circle where for months in the summer time the sun never dips below the horizon? Brave explorers like Greely, Peary, Nansen, Amundsen, Wilkins, Nobile, Byrd, and others who have endured cold and storm at risk of life have returned to tell the world some of the thrills and dangers, as well as the wonders, of the regions near the North Pole.

It is my privilege this month to tell you some of my own feelings and observations of nearly a week spent in this strange territory where the sun shines brightly at midnight. At the northern tip of the mainland of Europe there is a mighty rock jutting far to the north like a great finger board pointing to the North Pole. This rock stands almost straight up a thousand feet above the water, guarding the entrance to the unknown regions of the forbidden, mysterious magnetic point on the top of the world.

You should have seen the smiling faces of our four hundred and fifty travellers as the big ship came to a standstill near this mighty rock. So many times fog and clouds hide everything that many of us journeyed to the north with fear and trembling, but now all were certain they could see the Midnight Sun from the top of this outpost of northern civilization.

The ship motorboats could hardly get people across to the foot of the rock fast enough. As soon as people landed they swarmed around the tables in the half dozen shops to write postcards and place them in the large mail box from which they would go to the ends of the earth with the stamp of the North Cape upon them.

A GERMAN SHIP WITH A THOUSAND PASSENGERS was there when we arrived, but most of her people were either on the top of the rock or on the steep, rugged pathway that zigzags to the top. Our own people, or most of them, were soon on the way up, determined to reach the top and see the orb of day shining at midnight. Of course, this was a foolish undertaking, for all could see the same sight from the top deck of the ship.

When the midnight hour was announced, a mighty cheer went up that could have been heard around the world had there been a powerful broadcasting station there. I really never did find out how many reached the top of the North Cape, but I do know that nearly a hundred stewards were mighty busy serving the midnight luncheon, for the climb to the top and the chilly breeze gave all ravenous appetites; and hot coffee never did taste better.

SOME 370 MILES NORTH OF THE NORTH CAPE IS THE group of mountainous islands called Spitzbergen. Located about half-way between the Cape and the Pole these islands are very interesting, as vast fields of good steam coal tell of the marvellous changes that have occurred on the earth since creation's morning. Nearly a quarter of a million tons of coal are mined annually, most of which goes to Norway for state railways and steamship companies. Low grade iron ore and gypsum are also found on Spitzbergen and many believe that there are great reservoirs of oil on the islands.

For 700 years Norway has claimed Spitzbergen but in spite of this it was a kind of "No Man's Land" until the Peace Conference at the close of the World War gave it to Norway by treaty on condition that no naval base be established and that all nations signing the treaty might enjoy hunting and fishing privileges on equal terms. The treaty was signed by the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Soviet Russia.

About 70 miles south of the North Cape is the town of Hammerfest, which is said to be the northernmost town in the world where people live permanently (while there are hundreds of workmen in the mines at Spitzbergen, people do not move there to live permanently.)

I was much interested in Hammerfest. Started as a small fishing village many years ago it is now a thriving little city with upwards of 3,000 people. Being far above the tree-line the country around gives one a sort of an unfriendly feeling, but on landing you are given such a hearty reception that

you feel that you are among real friends, even though not many of the people can speak the English language.

Spending Sunday in Hammerfest was quite an experience. Young men and maidens were on the streets dressed in their best. I noticed that each sex flocked together as a rule but there were many exceptions. It has been years since I saw so many old-fashioned baby buggies as were in the streets. I peeked at some of the babies and they were all clean and nicely dressed. The women always smiled when I looked at the baby and it is easily seen that they are real mothers and love their children. The older children seemed happy and playful.

THE OUTSTANDING INSTITUTION in Hammerfest is a large sanitarium and an asylum connected with it. Fortunately, I ran across the chief surgeon on the street and he invited me to visit his office. When he told me the buildings cost half a million dollars, and expressing my astonishment that the people of such a small city could afford such an institution, he hastened to say that it was supported by the whole country around.

The sun was quite hot on the July day and the surgeon said it was the warmest of the season. Tons of cod fish were hanging in the drying sheds as this is their chief export. The surgeon said they had about one hundred cows in and near the city; that they have many ponies; that they raise a few potatoes; that there were forty automobiles and many trucks in town. I saw several large buses as there are a number of regular routes in town and suburbs.

IT WAS INTERESTING TO find that the first electric light plant in northern Europe was in Hammerfest and this came about as follows: At the Paris Exposition in 1900 the Edison Company had a plant on exhibition. Some business men in Hammerfest were at the Exposition and were so much attracted by this electric light plant that they bought it for their own little city. I was at that Exposition myself and saw the plant.

While far above the Arctic Circle I visited a colony of Laplanders and it surely was an interesting experience. Whole families of these strange people were sitting outside their tepees, offering for sale some of their handiwork, which consisted of skins, slippers, moccasins, dolls, knives and many things ornamental and useful which they had carved from reindeer horns.

Women had their babies dressed as is their custom and generally there were little puppies and dogs with them. A little Lapp baby is white when it is born but some say it is never white afterwards. As long as Lapp children are allowed to live in cold and filth they are healthy and thrive, but it is actually said that if they are placed in a warm modern home and bathed in warm water they soon take pneumonia and die.

The Lapp tepees are generally covered with reindeer skins and additional skins are spread upon the ground for beds. A small fire between stones near the centre of the tepee gives them heat and they really look healthy. The men don't talk much; women do most of the work; girls and young women seem shy and modest; but many of the smaller children look like life is a burden and cry rather piteously. I could easily see that some of the older children are good traders and quick to see a customer for postcards and other things they had for sale.

Reindeer are not only the Laplander's beasts of burden and motive power but they are his wealth.

He is rich or poor according to the number of reindeer he owns. Many of his implements, ornaments, and even his cooking utensils are carved from the horns and bones of this animal. Someone has said that the Laplanders and their deer are inseparable; that they seem to be kin as far as association and companionship are concerned; that the reindeer is as close to the Lapp as his skin. Who the Laplanders are and from whence they came seems to be a genuine mystery.

But they allege that the whole of Sweden once belonged to their ancestors. A tradition of the mountain Lapps assigns to their remote ancestors a home lying far to the southeast, thence, they say, they were driven by their enemies and wandered west and north in two divisions, the former reaching the sound separating Denmark from Sweden, which they ferried in their skin boats. The tradition is interesting, if for no other reason than that modern science has deduced a race of "reindeer-men" as the primitive inhabitants of Western Europe.

Strange as it may seem, these nomadic people are quite religious. It is said that often they will not bury their dead until they bring them to a Christian church and when the Lutheran minister takes a handful of sand and tenderly sprinkles it over the corpse, they go back to the burying ground, lay their dead away, and go home perfectly satisfied. From what I saw of the Laplanders, however, they seemed rather sad and unhappy. Why they will not settle down and become civilized seems to be another mystery that no one has yet been able to solve.

The Lapp is so named by the Swedes and most Europeans, but the Norwegians call them Finns; and it is necessary to bear in mind that the Finns of the Norse sagas were Lapps, and not the people of Finland proper.

As indicated in the accompanying snapshot, the Mountain Lapps are rather short, the average stature being from five feet to five feet two inches, and they are generally taller than the coast tribes. They have small elongated eyes, high cheek-bones, snub noses, wide mouths, pointed chins with little or no beard, and thin, short legs.

Lapland has no political existence at the present time. It may be roughly (Continued on page 35)

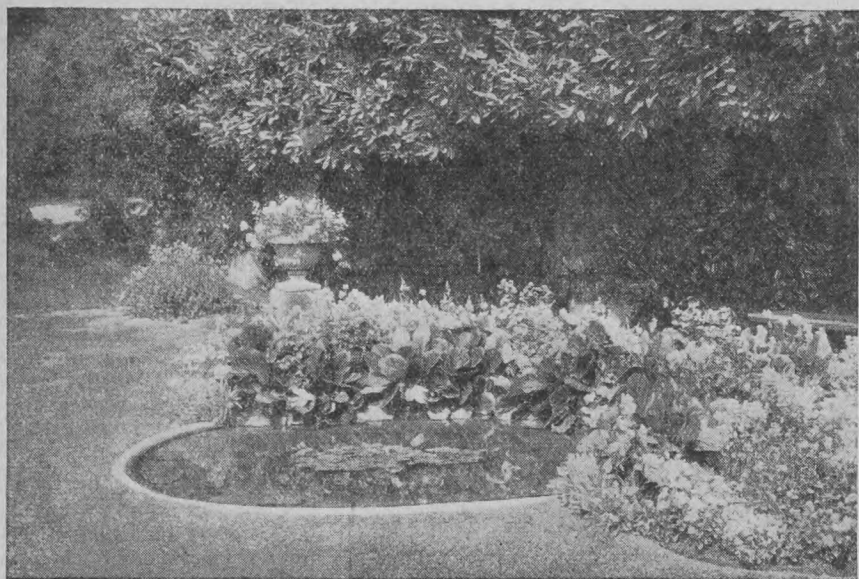


Upper—Arctic tourists viewing the midnight sun from a North Cape, a 1,000 foot cliff. Below—Dr. Nichols, author of the "Birdseye Views of Far Lands" series and a Laplander family.

PLANNING THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN

by GUS. A. MAVES

Photos and Illustration by Author



The small formal lily pond similar to the one shown in the plan, backed by a dense hedge of laurel or evergreens.

The author, photographer and artist, Gus. A. Maves, Victoria, V.I., B.C.



WHEN I WAS ASKED TO PAINT a large colored chart depicting a landscape garden that would be suitable for the small or medium-sized plot, for both town and country homes. I had first of all to bear in mind that this plan was intended for a lecture tour among people wholly unacquainted with the first rudimentary principles of landscape gardening design.

The second consideration was whether I should make the plan for a formal or informal garden, the former conforming to symmetrical lines adaptable to very small spaces, while the latter is more suited to acreage, where the mass planting of backgrounds may include a bit of forest bordered with low evergreens and flowering shrubs, and where the open space may include a tennis court and a rustic tea-house facing a spacious green lawn.

I decided to make a plan of a formal garden in such a manner that one or two sections could be wholly eliminated and yet leave the remainder complete and beautiful by itself; or a plan that could be built in sections until completed, to suit the owner's convenience of time and money.

This landscape garden design is laid out for a plot 100 ft. x 160 ft., and illustrates the four essential principles viz.: 1, An open space. 2, Plant in masses. 3, Avoid straight lines. 4, The element of surprise. (Trees are outlined to show full growth.) Changes may be made, of course, and some are suggested in the accompanying article.

THE FOUR ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF LANDSCAPE gardening apply equally to the formal and to the informal garden, namely: (1) An open space. (2) Plant in masses. (3) Avoid straight lines. (4) The element of surprise. Bearing these four principles in mind, we can now proceed with our plan.

First, we will suppose that a house has been built after the common style pictured in this plan, and we proceed to lay down a walk of hard pebbles or cement. The straight walk is out of the question, as it lacks grace, and tends to shorten the distance over the front lawn. The walk must be curved, but in order to make this curve appear logical, we must make the entrance from the street, highway or driveway a little to one side, through some shrubbery, which then must curve to reach the front door. It will also appear that the shrubbery was naturally in place, affording the only opening through which the entrance was possible.

IN PLANTING TREES, THE FIRST CONSIDERATION is to buy only upright growers whose branches will not droop to exclude the sunlight from the lawn which should grow right up to the tree-trunks. The second consideration is to allow plenty of space between the trees for their mature development. Ninety per cent of all

gardens are ruined by too close planting, which error becomes apparent when too late. A third consideration applies in selecting fruit trees for the landscape garden, to select only self-fertilizing varieties, as otherwise you may have trees without fruit from year to year. I have known of dozens of such cases. A fourth consideration may be added for residents of the Northwest, and that is to keep in constant touch with your nearest experimental station and learn definitely what is best suited to your soil and climatic conditions. This information is supplied gratis, and without any profit motive.

HAVING FINISHED PLANTING YOUR FRONT LAWN with grass, shrubs, flower borders and trees, with perhaps a small arbor-vitae or evergreen on each side of the front door step, we proceed under the shade of of the main tree, through an entrance in the wall of shrubbery into the first formal garden. This garden is a blaze of sunlit flower beds set into an emerald green lawn. To the right is a small lily-pond backed by a tall hedge of evergreens. A dwarf conifer is set into the corner of each of the flower beds, and on each side of the entrance to the porch. It will be noticed that the outlines of the lily-pond are repeated in the outlines of the grass walks and the flower beds. This is a very important feature to remember in all formal garden planning, and we shall have occasion to refer to this repeatedly. Never put a lily-pond of formal design into the centre of a green lawn unless its surroundings conform in design to that of the pool.

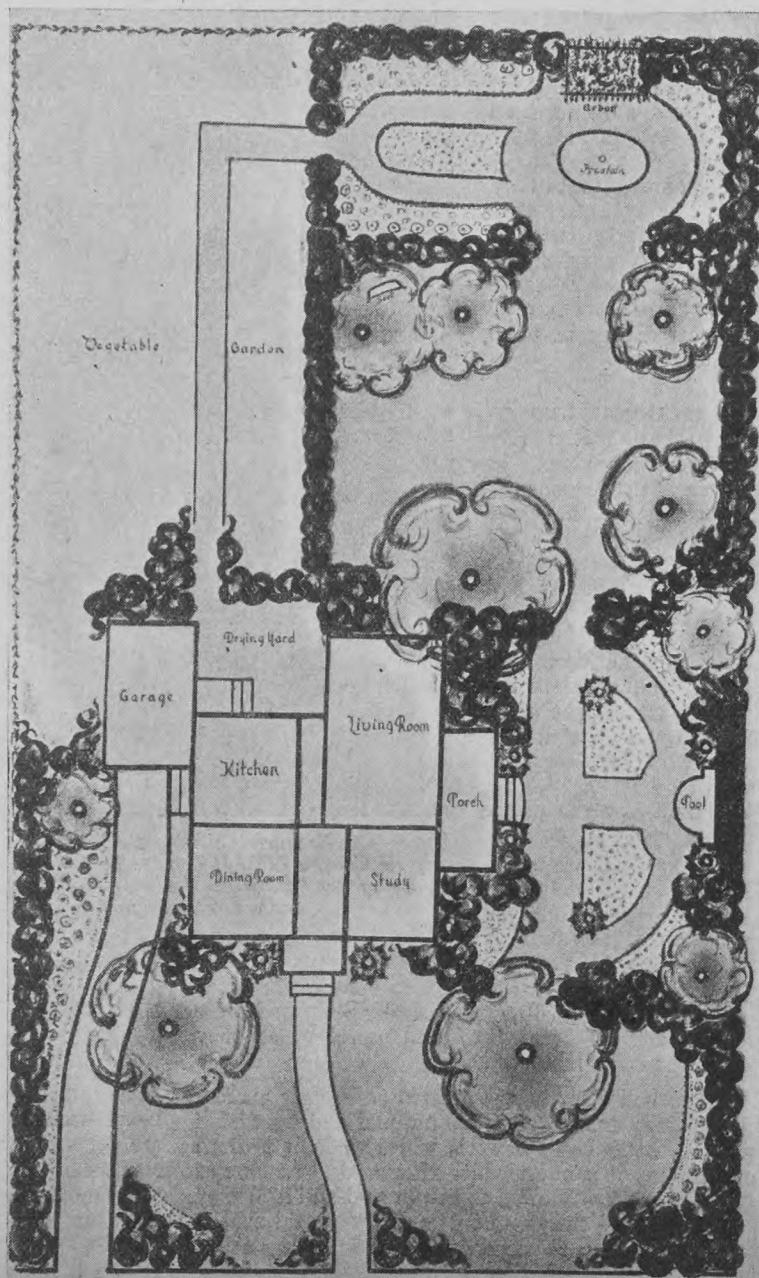
IN THIS FIRST SMALL FORMAL GARDEN IS INCORPORATED the essential element of surprise that should be a part of every garden. Shut off from the highway view, and enclosed with a hedge of shrubbery, it affords a place of privacy for your family and intimate friends. It is your *sanctum sanctorum* to which you may retire for mental and physical rest, to contemplate life in its nobler forms.

If your landscape garden ended here, it would be a complete unit, and the next exit could be an arbor, covered with roses or honeysuckle, so constructed as to shut out any unsightly view beyond.

However, we had not intended that the ingenuity and imagination of man should end here, and so we proceed through the next opening where a vista of spacious green lawn greets the eye, and at the far end, through an opening between fruit trees we see a sparkling fountain flashing in the sunlight against an arbor covered with roses or Boston ivy. The large tree immediately at the back of the house should be an American elm or a maple, or any tall growing shade tree with a very tall stem to permit a clear view through underneath from the living-room windows. The tree foliage serves to blend the straight harsh lines of the residential architecture into soft harmony with the landscape garden.

If the back section is intended to be eliminated, together with the fountain, in case running water is not available, move the blind-arbor up into the next opening, which would then be the end of your garden.

Garden seats and reclining chairs in the shade of giant silver poplars or cottonwoods.



THOUGHTS OF GARDEN FURNISHING

by V. W. HORWOOD

Registered Architect

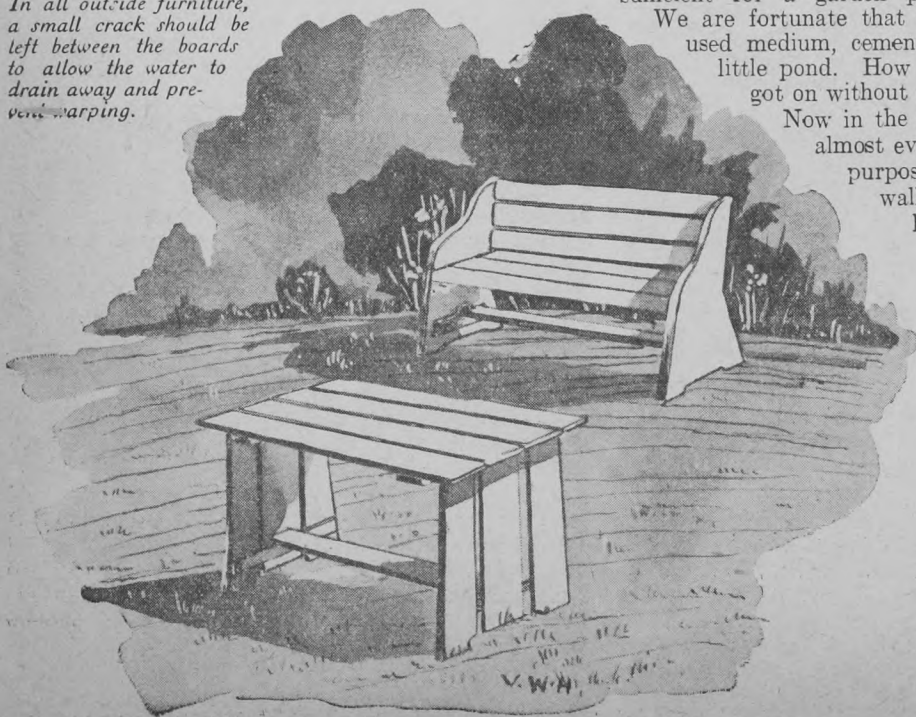
We read of Circe, by Alfred Kreymborg:

*"Pelt me with fresher wild roses;
Caress me with bluer anemones;
Bruise me with thornier thistles;
Embrace, imprison, smother me
With the merriest of buttercups and daisies!
Come back for a superlative moment . . ."*

WHAT MARVELLOUS WORDS THESE ARE, A juggling of surprises—and that is what a farm garden should be, filled with surprises, and a farm is the only place a real garden can be made, planning always with the glorious future in view, planning secluded nooks, retreats with comfortable garden chairs or benches, with a pool here and there. It cannot be done all at once. It takes years—but that is the attraction, the fun of the thing. Riches seem to me to be a burden. If you have them, all you have to do is say with Aladdin to the Jinn, "Bring me!" and all the earth responds without any effort on your part. All the joy of the thing is destroyed, all the delirious fun there is in planning a garden, the juggling of a plant to another place. There is crimson. There is blue, and then gold—and your garden can reveal the stars!

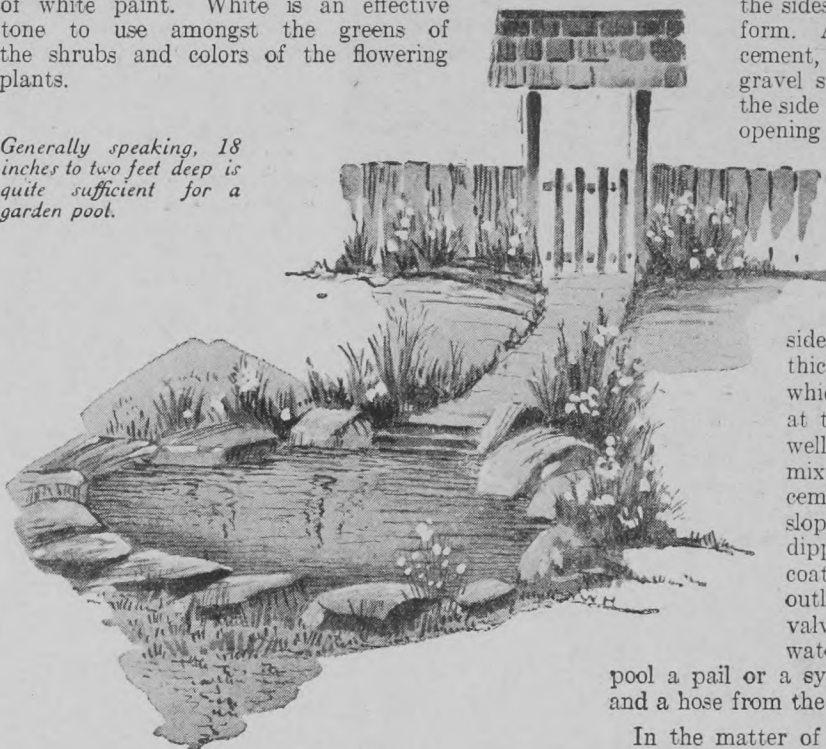
IN FURNISHING THE GARDEN, FURNITURE MUST BE IN harmony with the grounds. Do not have bits of marble, or colored tilework in the homey garden. Use if possible the materials which are homogeneous. A few sketches have been made to give suggestions of what can be done by your own efforts or bought very reasonably. The garden bench and table are two easily constructed pieces. The table is large enough to accommodate some happy family for an outdoor meal on a summer evening. The table should have at least 18 inches allowed for each person, and as you will see it is constructed very simply. The two outside boards at the ends are cut from 2x12-inch boards, while the centre pieces are of one-inch stuff. The cross brace is of 2x4-inch nailed to 1x2-inch pieces and the top can be made of one-inch material unless the table is longer than 40 inches in which case two-inch boards should be used. The cleats tying the top together are of 1x4-inch lumber. The height of the table is 30 inches and the width anywhere from 2 feet 2 inches according to the width of the top boards used. In all outside furniture work a small space or crack should be left between the boards to allow the water to drain away and prevent warping. The bench is very simply constructed, the ends being cut from two-inch stuff. You can if you wish make almost any design for a bench but the materials should be strong and well put together. The seat pieces and cross braces are of 2x4-inch securely nailed to 1x2-inch strips and the back is built of one-inch

In all outside furniture, a small crack should be left between the boards to allow the water to drain away and prevent warping.



boards, nailed flush with the edge of the bench ends. If the bench is made longer than the table shown, the back should be built of two-inch stuff with braces to keep it from bending. The lumber should be planed and the edges and corners bevelled and then painted three coats of white paint. White is an effective tone to use amongst the greens of the shrubs and colors of the flowering plants.

Generally speaking, 18 inches to two feet deep is quite sufficient for a garden pool.



I SHOW A POOL, AND IN PLANNING A POOL OF WHAT-ever size it should be designed to fit in with the general scheme of the area and be closely related to the shrubbery planting. Often pools are called "Nature's Mirrors" or the "Soul of the Garden." There is no doubt of its being a delightful note of interest in the garden. In many gardens the pool is the centre of interest. Edgar Rice Burroughs, the famous author and creator of Tarzan says: "There should be a pool in every garden."

Many, however, cannot get enough of that precious commodity "Water" to indulge in this form of gardening. If you have the opportunity of getting the water and to build a pool there are several things to consider—seepage or the leakage—and the danger of frost. Generally speaking, 18 inches to two feet in depth is quite sufficient for a garden pool.

We are fortunate that we have that universally used medium, cement, to use in building our little pond. How the farmers of past days got on without concrete I cannot imagine.

Now in the garden it can be used for almost every utilitarian and artistic purpose—sundials, bird baths, walks, walls, steps. This pool

has a concrete floor and walls almost level with the ground surface in which are set the naturalistic surroundings of rocks, shrubs and flowers. As in our climate frost goes deep, unless we get below it, and this for a small pool is rather expensive, the solution will be to reinforce the bottom and walls with heavy wire reinforcing and in the fall empty the water, and cover with straw and manure. After digging the required depth

slope the earth somewhat to one corner where a small well is dug to drain the water when it may be dipped out. Put down the heavy wire mesh, running it up the sides and over the bottom in one continuous strip, keeping it from the earth about two inches. Wood

forms will be necessary on the insides of the sides, the earth side making the other form. A good rich mixture of one part cement, two parts sand and three parts gravel should be mixed and poured into the side forms which will squash out at the opening at the bottom left the thickness of the floor. Then pour the floor about two inches thick, lifting out the pegs which support the reinforcing, keeping it at the height of two inches, and then making a continuous slab of concrete of

sides and bottom six to eight inches thick, filling in around the forming which makes the small dipping well at the end, sloping it slightly to the well, then when this is dry put on a mixture over sides and bottom of one cement to one sand, 1½ inches thick sloping down to ¾-inch at the dipping well. This should be a smooth coat. In case of a large pool an outlet and outlet pipe controlled by valve should be put in for supply of water and drainage. In the small

pool a pail or a syphon can be used for emptying, and a hose from the well used to fill.

In the matter of shape rectangular pools are not advised. The drawing shows a contour which makes a successful design.

THE QUESTION OF WHAT TO PLANT AROUND A POOL IS sometimes quite a problem; the fault is generally to over-plant. We should always realize that the surface of the water is what we wish to be seen, and therefore the planting should not obscure the real charm of the little water garden. Keep all planting open, and you will then have Nature's own mirror reflecting all the beauties of clouds and stars and flowers, and watch the wind on its surface in rippling laughter.

In writing of pools and water there is one article of garden furniture which, even if you haven't a garden should never be forgotten. That is the bird drinking bowl. From years of watching birds I find that instinctively they are afraid of the deep water in a trough or barrel, so placed a series of

shallow pie tins beside the watering trough and found that all the birds resorted to them for drinking and bathing purposes. It certainly is entrancing to watch our little friends enjoying themselves at a bird bath. The bird bath shown is constructed of concrete, but could be built of wood or stone so long as the water container is not too deep and is water tight.

WE HAVE BECOME RATHER MATERIALISTIC IN THESE times, and often think in terms of dollars rather than in terms of sentiment. I think that the women of the farm have a keener appreciation of beauty and a more intelligent appreciation of methods of developing artistic possibilities around the home than their sisters of the city. In my wandering down farm roads I have often been astonished to see a small home, for home it was although only four walls and a shed roof covered with tar paper—What made it a home? The owners were just beginning, homesteaders with only their courage and health as capital, yet iridescent in the sun like a wall of flame, pink blossoms ran to the gate to meet me; white flowers like doves clustered around the doorstep and great poppies dreamed in the grass and amongst the plantings, while the mallows shook out their pink bells in welcome. It was a promise of new life, and the breath of the faint perfumes stole into my soul. In the midst of unremitting (Continued on page 12)

The bird bath brings bird-life to the garden.



EDITORIALS



JUNE, 1935

Now's The Time To Fight Drought

IN THE May number of The Nor'-West Farmer we quoted the Hon. J. G. Taggart, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, to the effect that the more rain we have and better crop conditions are this season the more urgent is the need for getting down to some systematic basis for preparing to fight the next dry period. While driving through Manitoba countryside the other day with the Hon. D. G. McKenzie, minister of agriculture for that province, we learned that he, too, holds the same view in regard to the dry area in southwestern Manitoba where crop growth is now as good or better than in any other part of the province; a condition that makes it easy for the residents who have great faith and optimism respecting their country to forget the bad times of the past five years. Indeed, forgetting seems the sensible thing to do; why remember all the grief. But it can be forgotten and yet not entirely ignored. The desirability of avoiding as far as humanly possible a repetition of the distress suffered by man and beast is unquestionable. The dry weather is bound to come sooner or later, history indicates, and so farmers, governments, city folks and all should put their heads together and build a type of agriculture that will ride out the periodical drought and economic blizzards. This applies to every district, of course, for there is no telling which area or section will be caught in the toils of drought and grasshoppers the next time.

The Field Day Season Is Here

DURING the next few weeks, field days of various kinds, put on by live stock breeders' clubs and associations, agricultural societies and so on, will be prominent features of rural life. The other night, while attending a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Oak Lake, Man., where a good turnout of farmers from the Oak Lake and Kenton districts foregathered to do honor to Master Farmer Harvey Tolton, we learned that a field day will be held at Mr. Tolton's farm on June 26. Incidentally, the district of Oak Lake and the municipality of Woodworth, it was brought out at that meeting, are becoming quite famous in that they have been represented by Hon. T. C. Norris, former premier of Manitoba; the Hon. D. G. McKenzie, present minister of agriculture; Master Farmer Harvey Tolton was born and brought up in that municipality, and J. H. Evans, who came to Canada from Wales, in 1906, spent several years in the Kenton district as a hired man before going to the Manitoba Agricultural College and subsequently becoming deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, which position he has held for the past 20 years.

As we started to say, this is the field day season and we hope everybody in the different neighborhoods will attend and that they will get to know and like their neighbors a little better and also find out some things that will help them to become more satisfied with farming as a business and as a way of life, especially the latter.

Progress Begins On The Farm

WHATEVER may be the differences of opinion respecting Mr. E. W. Beatty's—now Sir Edward Beatty—address given last month before the Canadian Club of Toronto, as it applies to the railway situation and debate, there is no room for argument when he reminded the citizens of Toronto—and it applies to many other cities—"... that no farmer in Western Canada is more interested in the yield and price of our wheat crop than are you, the business men and workers of Toronto."

Likewise, there is no question as to the advisability of seeking, "abroad those who by race and experience, and by the possession of a modest amount of capital, seem adapted to become successful settlers in Canada."

The back-to-the-land movement in the various provinces has re-established a good many families on land or at least put them in a fair way to get a foothold on the soil. That is all to the good both for the families concerned and the country. We still feel that the plan Brigadier-General M. L. Hornby is developing for settling colonies or communities of British settlers in several provinces of Canada, is a

good one. Families with the financial backing of their home communities in the Old Land, as is planned, would rapidly establish themselves and stimulate life and business in the respective communities.

We expect that where the "shoe pinches" is when it comes to actually finding the right sort of independent settlers with the desired capital. If they are available, it would seem to be the responsibility of the two railway systems to bring them to Canada as rapidly as suitable farms can be found for them. With the return of more favorable weather conditions, it is likely that prospective farmers and settlers will be faced with rising prices for farm lands. The same improvement in conditions may also influence and encourage a good many of our own young men and young women to start out farming on their own. Farmers led the way in the building of the West to its present stage of development and it seems logical, therefore, to assume that further development is limited by the increase of active and occupied farms.

A General Writes Of War

AFTER serving with the Marines in the Spanish-American War and in the Great War as Major-General of the U.S. Marines, General Smedley D. Butler (now retired), has written a book, "War is a Racket," in which he lists three steps necessary to stop wars. In view of all the war talk and fear and the general under-currents of belligerency in Continental Europe, despite public peace-utterances, the ideas of an experienced soldier of high rank are both interesting and encouraging, not to say courageous from his own standpoint. His second and third suggestions are especially straight-from-the-shoulder: (2) Permit the youth of the land to decide whether or not there should be a war. Before war is declared ... have a plebiscite, not to all voters, but merely of those who would be called upon to do the fighting and the dying. There wouldn't be much sense in having the 76-year-old president of a munitions factory or the flat-footed head of an international banking firm—both of whom see visions of tremendous profits in the event of war—voting on the question. Only those who risk their lives for their country should have the privilege of determining whether the nation should go to war.

(3) Take the profit out of war by conscripting capital and industry and labor before the nation's manhood can be conscripted. One month before the government can conscript the young men of the nation let the officers and the directors and the high-powered executives of armament factories and steel companies and munition makers and ship-builders and airplane builders and the manufacturers of all the other things that provide profit in wartime also bankers and speculators be conscripted to get \$30 a month, the same wage as the lads in the trenches get.

Let the workers in these plants get the same wages—all the workers, all presidents, all executives, all managers, all bankers—yes, and all generals and admirals and all officers and all politicians and all government officeholders—let everyone in the nation be restricted to a total monthly income not to exceed that paid to the soldier in the trenches.

Let all these kings and tycoons and masters of business and all those workers in industry and all our senators and governors and mayors pay half their monthly \$30 wage to their families and pay war risk insurance and buy Liberty bonds. Why shouldn't they? They aren't running any risk of being killed or of having their bodies mangled or their minds shattered. They aren't sleeping in muddy trenches. They aren't hungry. The soldiers are!

Give capital and industry and labor 30 days to think it over and you will find, by that time, there will be no war. That will smash the war racket—that and nothing else.

The foregoing paragraphs have considerable punch. The General is "telling it to the Marines." It is an astonishing thing that men and women will give their sons to the cause of war and yet fail to make a voluntary reduction in the earning power of their dollars invested in war or victory bonds, or in other

bonds that are the direct result of war costs. Their sons or somebody else's sons, which amounts to the same thing, give their lives or their health or their peace of mind, and yet any reduction in the wages of money is too often stubbornly resisted until the contract expires and there is no alternative.

As many of us have observed, it's a funny world.

Don't Run Down Your Neighbor

TAKING time by the forelock, some reference was made in our January and February numbers to fast driving and fatal accidents with motor cars. The fact that in the city of Winnipeg 12 people have been killed and over 240 injured from January 1 to June 5, this year, suggests real danger lurks on the streets and highways of the country. Human nature being what it is, it's too much to expect that all of these accidents were avoidable. However, being careful as you drive your own car and at the same time not forgetting to watch the other fellow is one way to prolong your life. Everybody who drives a car knows the importance minutes seem to take on and the farther you go the more precious they seem. All of which is ridiculous, of course. If one is tired of living and prefers "going west" in a car wreck it's too bad it can't be done without involving other folks who enjoy living. And anyway, social amenities forbid running-down your neighbor. So try to observe the rules of the game, even if you are determined to ignore road signs and Highway Acts. So far as the other fellow is concerned, your only hope is to get out of his way—in time.

The Modern "Mare's Nest"

TO MAKE a long story short, the Supreme Court of the United States was obliged to declare the NRA unconstitutional, and automatically "wing" the blue eagle as a result of a test case brought against some New York poultry dealers for alleged breaches of the NRA Act in regard to labor conditions. So that eggs and hens—a hen's nest, or a modern mare's nest—upset the greatest social experiment of modern times, or, perhaps of any time. What President Roosevelt will do about it, if anything, has not been revealed at this writing.

Peculiarly enough, it was only a few weeks ago that the courts of Saskatchewan gave a similar decision respecting egg grading, the decision being brought about, as in the U.S., by the prosecution of an egg dealer for alleged violations of the Federal Act under which egg grading has been carried on in Canada for about a decade. The results have not been so far-reaching, however.

The NRA set-up in the U.S. was apparently beyond the constitutional powers of the President, as it was being applied in the respective States. For some weeks, business leaders have been declaring that the NRA and its numerous codes were the main obstacles in the road to prosperity. Now that all have been summarily removed, the same business leaders have a chance to prove to the world that they were and are right in their judgment. It was rather an abrupt challenge. And it is to be hoped that they make good their claims.

It will be recalled that a year or two ago, a B.C. Leghorn hen, "Dauntless Dereen," had the whole continent guessing every morning for several weeks if she would lay today or not. The two more recent disturbances caused by hens and eggs indicate their importance in international economy.

There are, of course, different opinions about the efficacy of the NRA and its relation to the recovery that this continent has experienced in the past two years. Government regulation of business is not popular with business. However, no one can say what the conditions would be now had the NRA not been in effect—they might have been better and they might have been worse. The old philosophy of "praising the bridge that carries you safely over" might not be a bad one to apply here, since there has been no choice in the matter. Now it is up to the people on both sides of the "line" to go on from here and demonstrate they don't need the paternal hand and pocketbook of the Governments guiding and backing their footsteps.

GAS AND OIL INQUIRY

by H. B. SMITH

ACCORDING to the latest figures there is now in Canada one gas pump for each 17 cars. B.C. heads the list with one pump for every 14. In B.C. a Royal Commission has been inquiring as to the reasons for gas prices being higher than conditions appear to warrant the present price is 30 cents per gallon in Vancouver and higher at most other points—and the number and high operation cost of gas pumps was among the reasons offering for the high cost of gas. Two items account for most of the exorbitant cost of operating a gas retailing business. (1) the high investment in a corner lot supposed to be strategically located for carrying on a gas business and the expensive type of building that must be erected thereon in order that one may lure onto the said lot his quota of 14 cars per pump and, (2) the "free" service dispensed with the gas.

Nowadays nothing less than the standard "eight point" service will satisfy the gas customer. He expects and receives the following "free" attentions on a gas purchase of 30 cents and upwards: Air, water, spark plugs cleaned, battery checked, transmission and differential inspected, headlights burnished, windshield washed, dried and polished. If there is anything else a gas station operator can think of in the way of free service he is expected to render it. And immediately he discovers another means of serving or plaguing his gas customer all other stations hearing of it do the same.

Free service, in the judgment of the gas pumpers who have been appearing before the B.C. Commission of Inquiry, is one of the banes of the business. Probably a majority of gas buyers regard it as a nuisance. Still, from all accounts, gas pump operators are constantly on the lookout for new services to add to the free list and customers, they say, are not backward in suggesting ideas for improving the free service.

New Attentions Suggested

AMONG the new attentions which gallon-of-gas buyers are offering for improving the free service at filling stations are the following: Removing deceased grass hoppers from radiators; tire inspection which includes the extracting of nails, spikes, etc. and free tire changes in case of lady drivers; one hundred per cent attention to glass, not merely a quick brush-up of the windshield; trailer check-up; free boiling water for travellers who have been led to believe by billboard and magazine advertising that "any time is tea time"; road maps; facilities for washing out the cooling system; tea cup reading; inspection of the radio and ventilating system and use of a vacuum cleaner to brighten up car interiors; other attentions and variations of the foregoing too numerous to mention.

Several Alternatives

GAS pumpers affirm that if the present standard eight-point service is greatly increased they will have to do one of several things: (a) Charge for the "free" service by further jacking up the price of gas; (b) increase the output per pump by squeezing out about half the stations now in operation; (c) force wholesalers to cut the price to retailers and reduce certain restrictions now imposed; (d) tell the car driver who asks for 30 cents worth of gas and about three dollars worth of free service to go to pot; (e) advertise the gas station for sale as a going concern, briefly mentioning the advantages of location, big turnover, large profits, easy life, and fine prospects for increasing sales; (f) if a sucker doesn't turn up before all one's spare cash has been spent for advertising, throw up the hands and quit; if a prospective buyer shows up, make an all-cash deal if possible, or get as much cash as you can, and then move rapidly out of that locality leaving no forwarding address;

(g) if none of these schemes work either to keep you in the gas retailing business or get you out of it, stop paying instalments on the pump, rent, bill of sale payments to former owner, wages of help, grocery accounts, if any, and let the creditors fight it out over the unattached remains. One needn't feel he's discommoding gas buyers by closing up shop because there's bound to be another station a hundred yards or so down the road where gas may be had at regular or even cut-rate prices and a sixteen or eighteen-point free service to the car and its occupants put on by uniformed attendants.

How to Avoid Free Service

FROM accounts offering by many gas station operators the only way to beat the free service racket is to walk away from it. It used to be that operators of small town, village and country roadside filling stations could evade most of the free attentions called for by motorists by pretending they weren't up to city service stations manners. They got by by having a cub bear chained up to a stake, by offering opinions on the weather, politics, the crop outlook, monetary reform, roads to take, bootleggers to avoid, what Bennett ought to do, when are we going to eat, etc. But not so nowadays. Gas vendors in the "sticks" are expected to present themselves to gas buyers in the proper habiliments and manners of their profession—a distinctive uniform if they sell a special kind of gas or oil exclusively, jaunty cap advertising somebody's grease, smile on the "pan," a line of patter calculated to induce a change of oil, and the paraphernalia needed to give a minimum of eight and a possible sixteen or twenty free attentions to the bus. All for perhaps a two-gallon gas sale. Or possibly for no sale at all, the car driver being a lady who just dropped in to have a free change of tire.

It may be that we need a gas station in this country for every 17 cars operated, though that is open to doubt. But we certainly could get along with fewer "free" services when we drive into one, and if gas station operators are telling the truth, we might be able to buy gas at a lower price if we bought it straight as gas and not as something supplementary, so to speak, to a lot of labor put onto the cars by a mob of attendants under the guise of "free" service.

Reasons for Inquiry

INQUIRY into the gasoline business in B.C. started as result of a claim on the part of producers that prices are substantially higher in this country than in the United States. In answer to that claim refiners and wholesalers point out that operating costs are considerably higher here than in the U.S. due to tank cars costing about twice as much here as there, lower per capita consumption, population more thinly spread out entailing long hauls for relatively small deliveries, intense competition, high provincial sales tax, too many retail outlets for the number of cars served, too many wholesalers and a consequently high overhead charge on the whole industry. In other words, a more or less limited business in petroleum products for automobiles has been split up into too many separate outlets from top to bottom. Western Canada is distant from the source of supply of all products involved, equipment such as tank cars and pumps costs more than in the U.S. where most of it is manufactured, the tariff and freight rates being the reason.

Public Interest Luke Warm

VERY few practical suggestions for improving the situation were offered by individuals appearing before the commission of inquiry in reference. The oil companies made what appeared to be a reasonable explanation of their position; independent retailers, the

(Continued on page 15)



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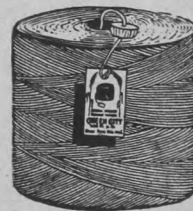
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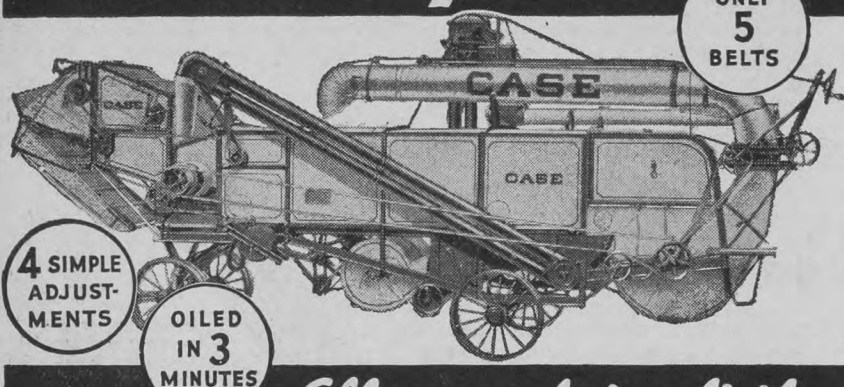
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THOUGHTS OF GARDEN FURNISHING

(Continued from Page 9)

toil in bush and home it was the woman who had dreamed and achieved this miracle.

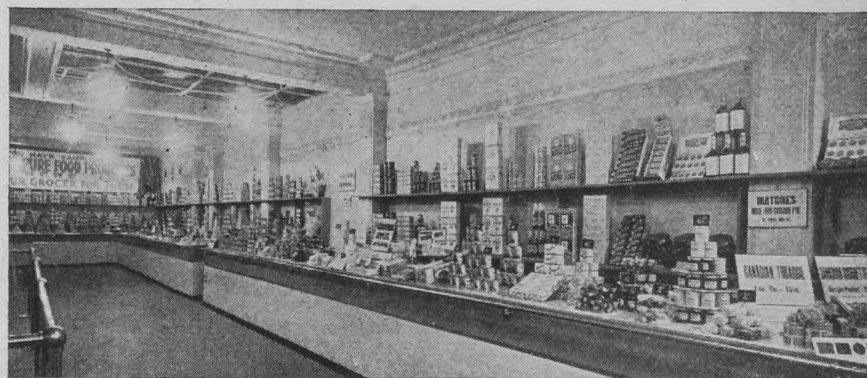
The Gateway

WHEN I made the drawing of the pool, I showed an entrance gate. It is not necessary as an entrance to the pool but shows the form a gateway may take. It is said that to be successful a garden gateway should be both a siren and a signature. It should hold an allure but it also should hold a promise. In its most elemental form a gateway is an opening in a fence or wall enclosing property. On the farm this opening is closed in many ways—bars to be lowered—wire fencing stretched on stake—and the usual iron framed wire enclosed gate—nothing very elevating or inspiring, but even in the most primitive forms the judicious use of shrubs or trees will lift it beyond the common and mark it for what it is. In the garden gate the design should reflect the spirit of the garden it gives an entrance to. If the garden is simple the gateway should be modest. It is this extremely important detail of appropriateness which should be always kept in mind. This gateway is a simple, small affair consisting of white palings in a 2x4-inch frame swung between the Litch gate. This Litch gate covering could be omitted, just having the simple little gate

giving a glimpse of the garden inside its boundaries. It marks distinctly the gap in the board fence. One important item in gate building is to have strong hinges, so that the gate will not sag. In building board or picket fences do not make alternate boards shorter as this gives a very unhappy sky line.

The Rock Garden

IN some localities there are outcroppings of rocks. In its natural environments there is no form of gardening more suited to the landscape than rock or Alpine gardening—but considerable artistic ability and ingenuity is required in its construction. Though essentially artificial it should copy nature faithfully—like in the rock surrounding the pool. It should look as if they are the outcropping of stones around a natural spring. Perhaps the most desirable form for a rock garden to take is that of a shallow winding dell or trail through the trees. If you have rolling ground so much the better, as rough stone steps can lead from one level to another—banks can be shaped roughly, then place the stones. Round boulders should be sparingly used and large granite blocks do not give enough play to light and shade. The largest block should be placed first, and generally they should not overlap each other. It should be noticed that the rock should be placed with their lines of stratification running the same way as in Nature. It is unnatural to see a stone on its edge. All stones should be slightly embedded in the soil. The effect of a rock garden should be that of a number of small irregular terraces broken here and there by bold masses of outcropping stones.



Canadian bacon and lard displayed (below) in Canada Shop, Manchester, England, open to the public for two weeks recently. The Canadian Government Exhibition Commission displayed an exhibit of Canadian food products (above) available to Old Country consumers. Small samples were sold, and nine importers displayed their products. Similar exhibits of Canadian products were put on at Birmingham, Hull, South London, and at the Twenty-first British Industries Fair, Olympia, London, in which Canada has participated and this year occupied 6,500 square feet of space, accommodating 34 exhibitors, representing 51 industrial undertakings.



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SUN SPOTS AND WEATHER

by THE WEATHERMAN

THE sun is again going spotty, astronomers announce. Old Sol is a year or more started on a new eleven-year cycle of spottedness, they say, in which the peak point or maximum should be reached in 1938 or 1939. After 1939 at the latest, the spots should decrease in number and violence until a condition of minimum spottedness is reached in 1944 or 1945. At present we are in what might be termed the building-up stage of a cycle. On the average this stage lasts for 4½ years. Follows the receding stage, lasting about 6½ years, a period characterized by fewer and poorer spots. On the average, cycles run for 11.13 years. Immediately one is completed another starts.

Certain earth conditions are supposed to be set up or affected by sun spots. The reported definitely established phenomena of a first, or building-up stage, of a cycle are more and worse cyclones in sections where cyclones are a hazard, more brilliant displays of northern lights, sometimes serious magnetic disturbances. Other alleged effects are cooler temperatures, greater cloudiness and increased rainfall.

During the recession period, which for this cycle should be from about 1939 until 1944 or 1945, the scheduled effects are the reverse of those mentioned. That is to say, fewer and milder cyclones in cyclonic areas, less brilliant northern lights, higher average temperatures and somewhat reduced rainfall.

All this on the assumption that a sun-spot cycle behaves as it should. Which is assuming a good deal more than the known history of sun-spot cycles warrants. Many of them act in the halting manner, withholding their affects; others perform quite violently, putting on a much better show than the advance notices would lead one to expect. Strictly speaking there is no "standard" by which sun-spot cycles may be judged or their affects predicted. They vary in length, in intensity and in their supposed affects on earth conditions. In a very general way, referring now to weather affects only, it may be said that the weather in Western Canada from the farmer's standpoint, may be expected to reach the peak of beneficence about sun-spot minimum; to fall sharply in the two succeeding years; then rise to a secondary peak one year before the sun-spot maximum; fall steeply when maximum spottedness has been reached and during the following year; thereafter to rise to a peak at the next sun-spot minimum. Sun-spot cycle averages cannot be used to predict the weather of an individual year.

Building Up Stage, Cool and Wet

THAT last sentence sums up the considered opinion of a majority of meteorologists. But doesn't necessarily settle the matter. For more than 300 years, that is to say, ever since the telescope was invented in 1608, astronomers have been studying sun spots, theorizing as to their cause, arguing as to whether they are holes in the sun or proturbances on its surface, working out the sun-spot cycle, writing books on the subject but confining themselves principally to what was happening on the sun rather than on the influence of the spots, if any, upon the weather here on earth. Meteorologists have been studying the problem, if it is a problem, for only fifty years or so, and while as suggested, they haven't yet quite got the business cleared up, the data collected appear to indicate that there is an average difference in earth temperature between the first, or building-up stage of a cycle and the second, or receding stage, of about two degrees Fahrenheit, and about the same proportionate difference in rainfall. The building-up stage may be described as cool and wet and the receding stage as warm and dry. Some qualify this deduction or "guess" by stating that greater differences in both temperature and rainfall may be expected in areas remote from the influence of oceans. So

the Great Plains area of this continent should show more marked reaction to sun spots than the coastal areas.

It may now be assumed that the reader has sufficient scientific data to work out a prediction of the weather for the next ten years. If he has drawn from the foregoing the idea that "data" on sun spots is incomplete, even synonymous with the better known term, "bunkum," no matter. The means at hand must be made to serve the ends. What's required is a picture of weather conditions for the next decade. So, to grips with the problem, as the tea-cup readers say.

Weather Improving for Growing Season

APPLYING the existing meagre data, deductions therefrom and the opinions of the weather sages, the following course of weather events would appear to be indicated for the next ten years: Last year marked the beginning of a new cycle; we are now moving away from a condition of minimum spottedness to a new maximum which should be attained in 1938 or 1939. In the first year following a minimum, in this case, 1934, there should have been, and was, a sharp falling away from average; 1935, if the rule holds, should be very similar in these respects to 1934; (the reference is to weather during the growing season.) 1936 should be well above average and 1937 still more favorable. Following 1937 comes a steep drop, in 1938 which may be interpreted as less beneficent conditions. The drop goes still deeper in 1939, and 1940 marks the "low" or worst from the farmer's standpoint, of the entire cycle. If the cycle runs on schedule, 1939 should be the maximum in spottedness for the 11 or 12-year period. Thereafter comes the second or receding stage of the cycle during which the spots become less numerous until they eventually reach the minimum condition in 1945 or 1946. In 1945, all going well, bumper crop conditions should again prevail, and 1946 should stage a repeat performance. By then a new cycle will have started and the whole rigmarole of differences in temperature and precipitation should repeat themselves.

Good Years Indicated

IT IS a reasonable assumption that the reader, casual or otherwise, doesn't believe everything he sees in print. The strong meat in what is here printed lies in the fact that it doesn't matter whether he believes it or not. The weather will be what it is during this sun-spot cycle just as it has been in a million sun-spot cycles in the past, forecasts fanciful, scientific or by the card readers to the contrary notwithstanding. But if one is a sun-spot fan and somewhat orders his affairs on the theory that weather is influenced by the spots, albeit no one has yet figured out what causes the spots to come and go and cycle, he may take it that 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1944 and 1945 of the present cycle offer best prospects for fine growing summer weather and that the other six years will be slightly less favorable. The worst years, according to this prognosis, should be 1939 and 1940.

Sun Spots not on Regular Schedule

AMATEUR observers of weather conditions during a sun-spot cycle are cautioned to remember that sun-spot cycles do not run on exact time schedules like express trains, or start or cut off sharply. On the average a cycle runs for 11.13 years, but may break off at 7½ or go on for more than 18. These involved uncertainties may appear confusing at first, but never mind. The novice as well as the seasoned observer, even the scientist, may find the uncertainties very useful in covering up errors or bad guesses or forecasts that work out in reverse order. As a matter of fact and record the only real certainty about sun spots is that they occur and run in cycles; and the only sure thing about their influence on terrestrial

(Continued on page 34)

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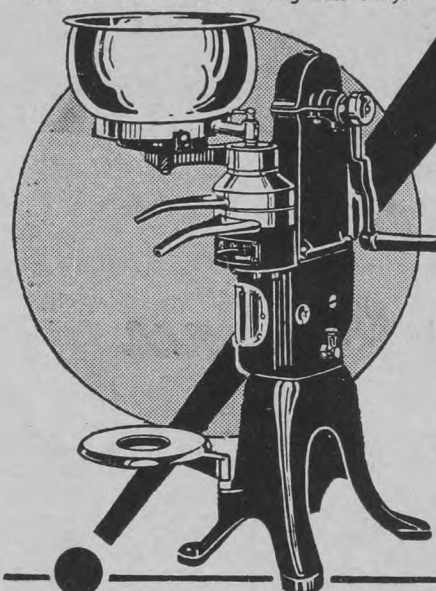
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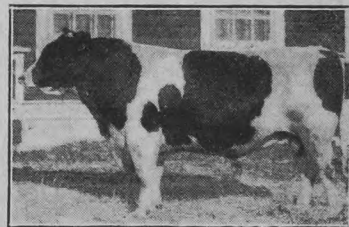
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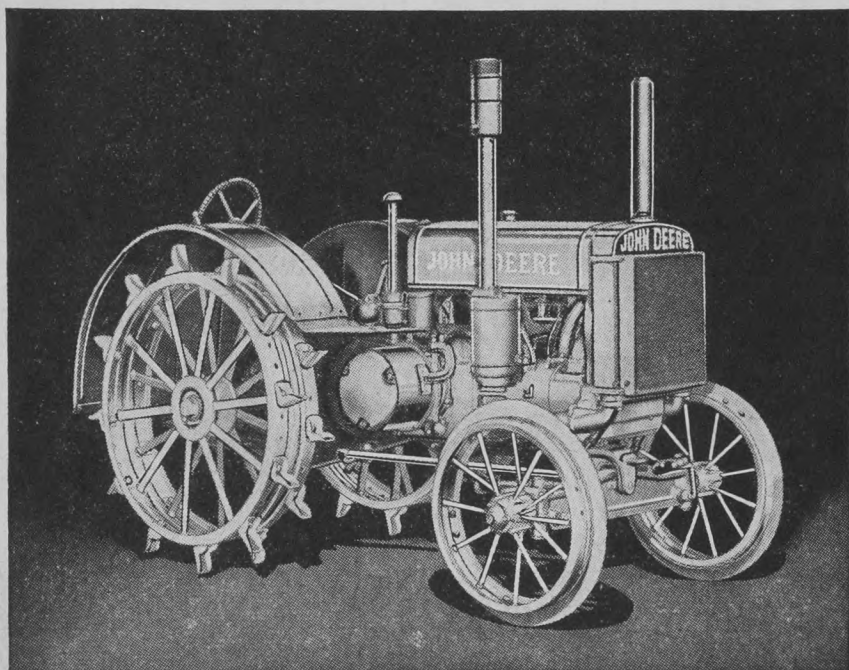
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MORNER FLIES THE MAIL

(Continued from Page 6)

The pilot flushed angrily. Then, with an obvious effort, he controlled himself. "Mr. Morner—" it was almost an appeal—"I—I wish you wouldn't do that. At least not for a night or two—"

"Why, Day?" Morner's words were clipped.

"I—I can't tell you now, but later—"

There was a wrangling interruption from outside, and the noise of scuffling. "You can't go in there now!" It was the voice of the attendant.

"Who can't? Where'd you get that idea?"

"That's all, Day." The old flyer's voice was even.

Day rose. The door had snapped open. With set face he moved toward it. And Charlie Ellis, brushing past the attendant, met him. Charlie stared queerly, enquiringly—as one might at a curio. Day passed on, and the door closed after him.

Then Bill Morner looked sternly at Charlie Ellis. But there had been years of close association between them, so the rebuke was tempered. "Look here, Ellis," he transfixed the mechanic, "you've got to quit making your entrances so damned sudden. Understand?"

"But Bill"—Charlie Ellis spoke pleadingly—"what about when I'm a little excited—like now?" He was laying something on the polished mahogany before Morner. "Lookit, Bill—I just got done findin' this in Day's motor—"

Bill Morner looked. It was a flattened bullet.

THAT afternoon Malcolm Day sat in the cabin of his own ship looking out across Tri-State airport. His face was set; and grim. . . . But his thoughts were not grim. They were tender thoughts. He was thinking about a girl—

Her face, wide-eyed, tear-filled, lovely, was upturned to his. He was holding her two tense little hands in one of his own; stroking her hair. He had just given her a promise. It was an honorable thing, that promise. There were other things, too—obstacles. But Day, then, felt strong, able. He was kissing her. . . . Her face was fading—

His face was even grimmer now—more set. He gunned the ship and was off, headed south. He held that direction. . . .

Charlie Ellis, watching, turned back to the hangar.

Once more, tuned and serviced, the Pendleton-Heron was ready for the shuttle run. Charlie Ellis eyed her thoughtfully for a time. Then, rousing himself, he strolled toward the Administration Building. Still thoughtfully he climbed the stairs of the dispatch tower over it. Once inside he became elaborately indifferent; guileful.

"Hello, greasy," greeted the dispatcher cheerfully.

"Hello, hawk-eye," answered Charlie without malice. "How's all your gadgets?" His eyes were roving innocently over the maze of devices about him.

"So-so. How's things on the main deck?"

"About half and half—Day must of been late this morning—ship had a couple of cylinders out." Charlie dispensed the information carelessly.

"Around thirty minutes," said the dispatcher absently.

"D'he set her down anywhere?"

"Report says not."

Charlie Ellis gave no sign that he had heard. He was rocking on his heels boredly. His eyes swept up the wall. They found a neatly squared blackboard—On the board's left was a list of pilots' names; top, dates; bottom, times of arrival and departure—

"D'you never change the names of them sky-frogs up there, hawk-eye?"

"What the hell would I change them for?" demanded the dispatcher of Charlie Ellis. Charlie Ellis shrugged. . . .

Back on the floor of Number Two, he paused solemnly. "Day wasn't goin' south," he decided. "He's pulled something—an' old Bill's sloughed him. An' there's no relief pilot marked up. . . ."

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A KIND of dull light from the hazy moon filtered through the hangar's battery of windows. It was near midnight. The field beacon, in its endless swing around the night, flashed weirdly—

A figure stole across the floor and paused beside the Pendleton-Heron. There was a fumbling at the catches of its mail compartment. The opening lid grated harshly in the stillness. Quietly the figure raised itself and slid through the yawning slot. The Pendleton-Heron had a stowaway.

At midnight the door of the pilot's room opened and the night mechanic crossed to the main switches. The hangar was flooded with light. A moment later its great doors rumbled back, folding easily into themselves.

Another figure tall and grizzled this time, entered the now empty pilot's room. Here it began sorting through a series of nondescript flying suits. . . . The man accoutred himself with but faint familiarity. Then, after studying the framed wall map, he strode toward the mail room.

Outside on the apron the mail shop's door blasted powerfully. Satisfied, the mechanic cut her throttle and climbed down. The parachuted figure had reached the mail compartment's lid. He was hunched over, raising it.

"Okay, Mr. Day," called the mechanic. The figure nodded and threw in the sacks. The mechanic went back to the main switches. Snapping the catches the figure climbed into the Pendleton-Heron and settled himself. The floodlights bored a long northeast pathway into the darkness. . . .

There was a flash from the dispatch tower. The mail ship roared. It moved. Faster. . . .

TWO men sat in the doorway of the dim-lit mountain cabin. Before them, partly fenced by the barbed wire of its former owner, a long, cleared, natural meadow stretched away in the darkness. Above them, silhouetted against the night sky, were the broken mountains. East and west were valleys, leading down. It was South Pass, on the line of the Tri-State shuttle run.

(Continued on Page 20)

GAS AND OIL INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 11)

representatives of car owners' organizations, associations of garage owners and the like put up their side of the case quite effectively, some of the testimony suggesting there was an "ethiopian" somewhere in the gas and oil business; John Public, who pays the bills, didn't seem greatly interested in what went on. Suggestions were heard that the big operators were squeezing out the little ones, paying too much for desirable station locations, duplicating services, overloading themselves with overhead, tying up retailers to one-sided contracts, doing other things.

Ideas as to what could or should be done about it all were vague and not numerous. Some measure of control of the industry, by the government, of course, was mentioned. But not in precise terms. One possible means of control suggested was that in cities the number of building permits issued for service stations and garages should be limited to requirements. In smaller places and country districts the same means might be employed though less effectively. Another suggestion was the elimination of free service at filling stations, which the industry admits is costing somebody, presumably, the buyer a sizable something on his gas and oil.

At bottom the gasoline and oil business appears to be suffering from the same disorder which affects most businesses at this time—too many people in it for the turnover, twice or three times as many retail outlets as the needs require, probably the same multiple of unneeded outlets in the wholesale and production ends, too much cost all round for the volume of business done. The B. C. Commission has now retired to think over what, if anything, should be done. In due course a report will be forthcoming.

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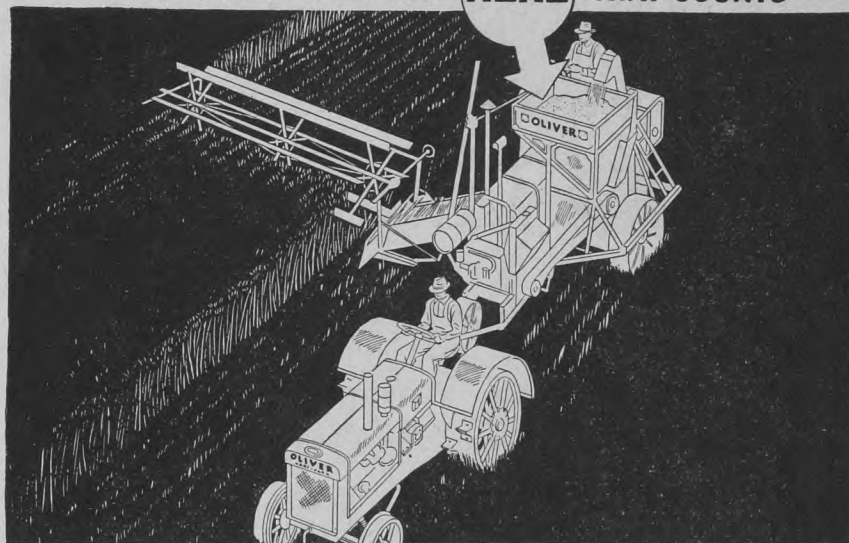
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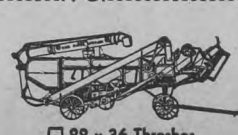
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THE STORY OF THE WEST

Henry Kelsey—The Boy Who Found The Prairies

by A. M. WICKSON and W. S. GOW

For three years young Harry Kelsey remained at York Factory working at the fur trade and learning the languages and customs of the Indian tribes. It almost seemed as if the splendid mid-winter journey which he had made soon after he came out to Hudson's Bay as the protegee of the Siem de Groseillers—the

famous explorer—had been forgotten. He began to get impatient and longed for more exciting adventures. But far away, in London, the Directors of the great Company still remembered the Governor's letter, praising Harry and telling how he had made the fastest mid-winter journey in the history of the Bay.



The Directors resolve to send an explorer inland to find out what the Country is like. (No white man had ever before then visited the prairies.) They send for the Chief Clerk of the Company to bring maps and a list of the best men of York factory so that they can choose a brave and active man to do the work.



After studying the map, which at that time showed only the narrow border around the Bay, the Directors read the records of all the Company's servants at York Factory. They decide that young Harry Kelsey will be the best man to go into the new country as he is brave and adventurous, is friendly with the Indians, and speaks several of the Indian languages.



The Governor of York calls Harry into his quarters and shows him the letter from the Directors in London. Harry is very excited. The Governor asks him how many men and canoes he thinks he should take on the journey of exploration.



Harry tells the Governor that it will be better and faster and safer to travel with only one Indian and one canoe. "I will take only Tom Savage, Sir," he said, "I can trust him. A big party of whites might rouse the enmity of the Indians."



The Governor agreed with Harry and together they went into the great storehouse of the Company to choose suitable presents for the Indian Chiefs. With only one canoe to carry the goods Harry had to make a careful selection.



Harry hastened to load his canoe with food and blankets. He was careful to see that the muskets were in good order and that he had plenty of powder and shot.



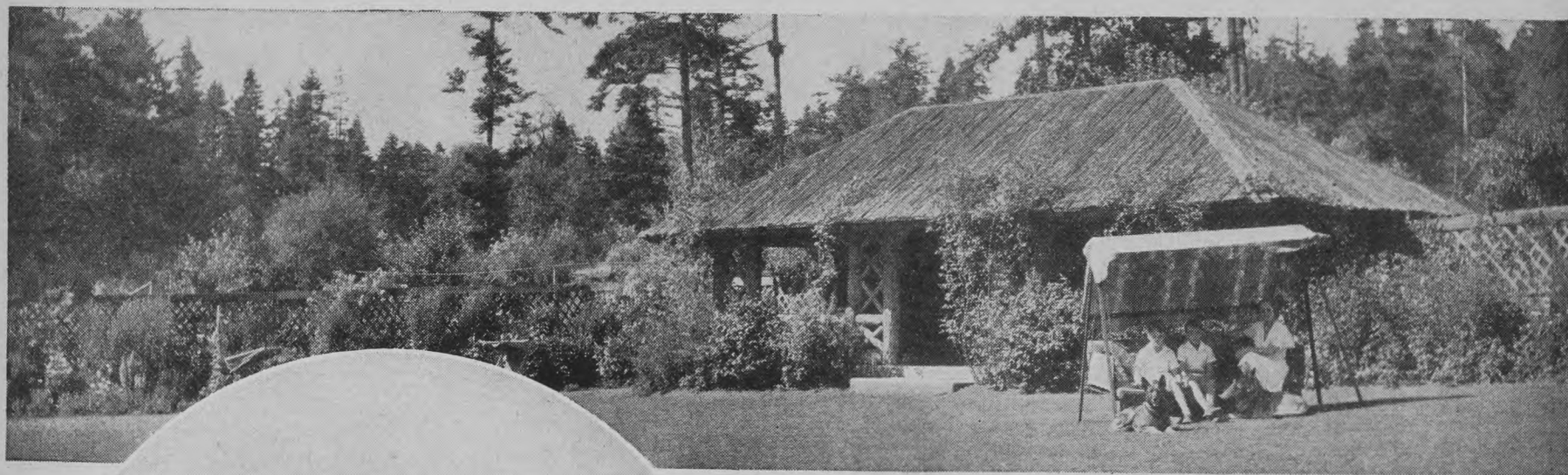
The Governor told Harry he was to travel inland as far as he could go and return before freeze-up. He was to make friends with the Indians and get them to bring their furs to York.



And so with a final handshake and a hearty cheer, Harry Kelsey starts off on his voyage of discovery—the first white man ever to travel into the interior of Western Canada.

Next month you will learn how Harry Kelsey joined the Assiniboines, fought a bear, and was named by the Indians.

Women and the Home



TEA-HOUSES

Top—a rustic tea-house on the waterfront at Esquimalt, B.C. The background is natural forest which provides a fine shelter-belt.

Circle—An inexpensive tea-house in Government House gardens at Victoria, V.I., B.C. Flower beds and roses add to the attractiveness of the setting.

Middle, right—This tea-house occupies a corner in Mr. Pritchard's lawn at Oyama, B.C., in the Okanagan Valley where the slopes are clad with pines and apple orchards.

Lower—This shows the interior construction of a larger and more elaborate tea-house, large enough for a community dance.

Tea-houses may cost anywhere from \$25 to \$1,000. They should be open in front and one end face either east, northwest or southeast so that the hot afternoon sun will not strike the front or open side, the principal idea being a cool shady place for human comfort and enjoyment. Judiciously hung, colorful Japanese lanterns are used for lighting.—Photos by Gus. A. Maves.



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Making Rhubarb Juice

CUT the rhubarb into small pieces, cover them with cold water, and cook slowly in a covered kettle until they are soft. Strain by pouring the cooked fruit into a jelly bag, and allow the juice to drip overnight. This permits the sediment in the juice to settle. In the morning, carefully pour off the clear juice, and, if desired, clarify by passing it through three or four layers of cheesecloth.

Rhubarb juice is pasteurized if heated for twenty to thirty minutes at 160 to 170 degrees Fahrenheit. If desired, one-half to one cup of sugar may be added to each gallon of juice.

Place a new rubber on each jar, adjust the cover, and partly seal the jar by adjusting only the upper clamp or by slightly screwing the lid.

Place the jars on a rack in a large kettle of water; be sure that the water covers the jars to a depth of at least one inch. Count the processing time when the water reaches a temperature of 160 to 170 degrees Fahrenheit. Pasteurize pints for 20 minutes and quarts for 30 minutes. Remove the jars from the water bath and seal them completely. Cool them as rapidly as possible away from all drafts. Rhubarb juice made in this way is usually diluted before it is served.

Rhubarb and Banana Jam

TWELVE lbs. rhubarb, cut up and let stand over night with 8 lbs. sugar, or pound for pound if you like it sweet. When cooked add 6 bananas cut up fine, a few minutes before sealing.—W.E.A., Man.

Rhubarb Puffs

CREAM together 1 cup sugar and 1 tbsp. butter; add 2 well beaten eggs; ¼ cup milk; 1 tsp. baking powder and flour to make a stiff batter. Beat and then stir in 1 cup finely chopped rhubarb. Half fill buttered molds with mixture. Steam 30 minutes.—Mrs. E.M.W., Sask.

Rhubarb-Apple Pie

LINE a pie dish with good paste. Put in one good layer of rhubarb cut into inch pieces. Pare enough apples and cut into eighths to fill the balance of the tin. Beat 2 eggs and pour over the top. Season with ¾ cup brown sugar. Dot with butter. Put on top layer of paste making slits to let out steam. Bake until done.—R.R.B., Alta.

Rhubarb and Strawberry Jam

FOUR c. of rhubarb; 4 c. of strawberries; 6 c. of sugar. Cut the unpeeled rhubarb in ½-inch pieces. Mix the strawberries, rhubarb and sugar, and cook the mixture slowly until it is thick and clear.

Remove the kettle from the heat and let the mixture stand a few minutes so that it may stiffen slightly and thus help to prevent the fruit from floating in the liquid. Pour the jam into clean hot jars and seal them; or pour it into

clean, hot glasses and, when cold, cover the jam with hot paraffin. If glasses and paraffin are used, the mixture should be cooked to a jelly-like consistency.

Rhubarb and Pineapple Pie

DICE 8 c. rhubarb; 1 c. crushed pineapple; 1 c. sugar; 1 tsp. lemon juice; 2 tbsp. flour. Mix together and bake between double crusts.—N.M.R., Sask.

Rhubarb Turnovers

COOK pieces of rhubarb till tender in syrup made by boiling together 2 c. sugar; 1 c. water. Make a soft dough as follows: 3 c. flour; 1 tsp. salt; ½ c. shortening; 6 tsp. baking powder. Roll out to about ¼-inch in thickness, cut in 4-inch circles, put a spoonful of rhubarb in centre and moisten the edge and fold in semi-circles and bake in a hot oven. Serve these with lemon sauce.—N.M.R., Sask.

Rhubarb Dessert

ONE-HALF c. sugar; ½ c. water; 1 lb. rhubarb, cut in small pieces; 1 package quick-setting strawberry jelly powder.

Combine sugar and water and heat until sugar has dissolved. Add rhubarb and simmer until tender. Measure; add water to

make 2 cups. Dissolve jelly powder in warm rhubarb mixture—only quick-setting jelly powder that dissolves in warm solution will be satisfactory. Turn into mold. Chill until firm. Unmould.—G.F.

Rhubarb and Orange Conserve

TWO c. of rhubarb, cut fine; 2 c. of sugar; juice and grated rind of 1 orange; juice of 1 lemon; ½ c. of nuts, blanched and cut in small pieces.

Combine all the ingredients except the nuts. Stir the mixture over the heat until the sugar dissolves. Then boil the mixture rapidly until it is clear. Remove it from the fire, add the nuts, mix well, and pour the conserve into clean, hot glasses. When it is cold, seal with hot paraffin.

Lemon Sauce

FIVE-EIGHTHS c. white sugar; 1¼ c. boiling water; 1¼ tsp. cornstarch; 1½ tsp. butter; 1½ tsp. lemon juice; few grains nutmeg. Mix sugar and cornstarch; add water gradually; boil 5 minutes. Remove from heat and add butter, lemon juice and nutmeg.—W.O.F.

Rhubarb Batter Pudding

PLACE 2 c. cut rhubarb; 1 c. plumped raisins; 1 c. sugar and ¼ tsp. grated nutmeg in a greased baking pan. Make a batter of 1½ c. flour; 2 tsp. baking powder; 3 tbsp. sugar; ½ c. milk; 2 beaten eggs; 1 tbsp. melted butter. Pour over above and bake for one hour. Serve with sugar and cream.—R.R.B., Alta.

Jellied Rhubarb

TWO tbs. gelatine; 2 c. water; ½ tsp. grated orange rind; ¾ c. sugar; 3 c. finely cut rhubarb; juice of one orange; whipped cream. Soak gelatine in ½ c. water and cook rhubarb in remaining portion until tender. Add gelatine and sugar to hot rhubarb, then the orange rind and when cool the orange juice. May be strained if desired but if not, stir frequently to keep rhubarb distributed through the jelly. Mold and serve with whipped cream, or custard sauce.—N.M.R., Sask.

The contents will not leak out of cracked eggs if a teaspoon of salt is added to the water.



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SIDE-STEPPING CULINARY PITFALLS

by I. C. HICKS

THE old adage, "The way to a man's heart lies by way of his stomach" may be responsible for the persistent efforts one encounters towards perfection in the culinary art. And there is no doubt that achievements in some one branch of the art ensure a certain distinction.

Patience—perseverance and forethought are boon companions in the kitchen; and planning meals ahead and noting the dishes that need special care, or length of time to prepare, is a great help when the final preparations are proceeding.

All soups (with the exception of cream soups) are improved by being made one day before required. Flavors are developed, and the fat is more completely and easily removed when cold.

Dried fruits, too, need attention many hours ahead of their appearance at table. Without exception, they should all be well washed and put to soak overnight. Next morning stand them on the back of the range or over a very low flame, to become very hot, and held at a high temperature till tender, but they should not boil. Less sugar will be required by this method, as boiling destroys the natural sugar, with which most dried fruits are so generously endowed.

Choose Fine-grained, Red Beef

THE careful selection of foods, especially perishables, is a very material help to culinary success. This does not mean buying most expensively, for even though the choicest cuts of meat are most expensive there are many others which by a little different treatment are in no way inferior in quality or nutritive properties.

Choose the finer-grained red (not brownish) meats if you would have them tender, and see that the joint has been hung for three or four days. On the other hand, fish, water fowl, vegetables and fruits can scarcely be too fresh, and need a careful eye till used.

There are two simple rules as a first step to perfect vegetable cookery. Root vegetables should be boiled rapidly and kept covered—while those that grow above-ground are boiled uncovered. In every instance a minimum of water only should be used.

Old potatoes can be kept beautifully white by the addition of a tablespoonful of milk to the water in which they are to be boiled.

A little sugar and a pinch of mint added to peas improves their flavor, and a little baking soda helps to make tender peas and beans that are becoming old.

Keeping Cucumbers Fresh

A CUT cucumber can be kept quite fresh by putting the stalk-end in a cup of water. All vegetables should be kept cold till the time of preparation. If one has no refrigerator cold water keeps them crisp—but if left too long they would become sodden and discolored.

Dessert fruits are best served at slightly below room temperature. Many authorities advise chilling, but they are apt to prove indigestible to the delicate. If Nature—the wise guide—were consulted in this case she would say, "Serve as straight from the tree."

Foods that need re-heating should be treated very gently. Meats, to be re-heated and served in the joint again dry out less if steamed—or it can be sliced, placed in gravy, and set over a pan of boiling water for an hour or so, when no one would recognize it as a second cooking from its flavor. This is

particularly adapted to re-heating domestic birds. These are the simplest ways—yet simplicity is often not to be despised.

How to Serve Cooked Meats

THEN there are many delicious ways to serve cooked meats which take a little longer in the actual preparation, curries, croquettes, rissoles, scallops, etc. A few minutes sharp cooking is all that most réchauffés require, the idea being to sear or coat the surface, and so prevent steam escaping or fat soaking in. The generated steam penetrates the centre of the food and it is very quickly ready.

Gravies should be a rich brown, the thickness depending on the dish it is to accompany and individual taste, but should always be smooth; and together with soups, sauces, dressings and vegetables well and carefully seasoned.

A little lemon juice should be added to the water in which fish is to be boiled to improve color and firmness. Fats for frying should always be very hot. They do not cook at a moderate temperature but soak in rendering the food indigestible. Pastry, to be perfect, together with buns, biscuits and some cookies—requires a very hot oven. In the matter of custards and egg mixtures one goes to the extreme again, using almost as cool an oven as will cook at all. Fruit cakes need a little more heat, bread still a little more—layer and small cakes more yet, but still less than pastry. All reliable recipes give exact directions, quantities and heat required (some naming the actual degrees of heat) and it is by the careful application of these rules that culinary triumphs are attained. While everyone knows that too great heat will burn foods, not everyone knows that too cool an oven (giving too long a time in which to rise) results in coarse grained products, and

if the oven-floor is insufficiently heated the mixture will stick to the pan. Too much sugar will also cause the above imperfections. Coarse-grained breads and cakes dry out more rapidly than those of a finer texture.

Exact Measurements, Important

EXACT measurements are important and cupfuls and spoonfuls should be levelled off with a knife. Mixing in its various methods has a direct bearing on success or failure, especially in the matter of cakes. They should be

beaten thoroughly with the spoon touching the bottom or sides of the bowl every time. If egg-whites are folded in, it should be very gently done in order to avoid breaking air cells. Never stir cakes since stirring incorporates little or no air.

Gentle stirring, however, is the method by which custard, cornstarch mixtures, sauces and salad dressings obtain their velvety smoothness; the gentle motion continuing from the time the thickening agent is blended with the heated milk until it has thickened. When it is necessary to mix acids with milk (in cream of tomato soup, for instance) a little soda should be mixed into the tomato, and then gently stir the tomato into the milk, not the milk into the tomato—but in the matter of custards one takes the opposite course again and stirs the heated milk gradually into the beaten eggs—the possibility of curdling in this instance arising from the suddenly heated albumen if the egg is stirred into the boiling milk. All should then be returned to a double-boiler and gently

(Continued on page 27)

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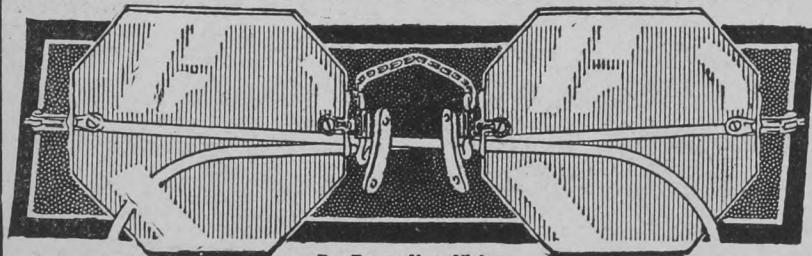
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MORNER FLIES THE MAIL

(Continued from Page 15)

One of the men, a squint-eyed fellow, was speaking:

"North Pass is twenty miles from here—mebbe he'll take it again, like he's been doin'."

"Not tonight," the second answered positively. "Horgan'll be tailin' him. He'll come down right out there."

"Horgan didn't put him down last night," argued the squint-eyed one.

"Wasn't tailin' him—just happened to spot him comin' along the mountains from North Pass."

"An' ain't we glad he didn't bring him down!"

"Don't think he even knew he was shot at," the second one chuckled mirthlessly.

"How come he didn't have the payroll?"

"Sutton, or his gal had it held on the train."

"Thought Horgan had the screws on Sutton?"

"He did have. But he didn't know this mail pilot was in love with Sutton's kid. Sutton's chief clerk at Nucar's main offices, an' his health's bad. So he's stayin' at Wedgefield, an' running his job by telephone. Well—after Horgan give him the works, he fixes the payroll to come through Tuesday. Then he gets cold feet an' tells his gal. She squawks to the aviator an' he shoots around North Pass. That leaves us sittin' here for three nights while Horgan cruises around huntin' him. An' he didn't spot him till last night."

"Lucky he didn't." The squint-eyed one spat reflectively.

"Yeah. Horgan would have downed him, an' what would we got? A handful of lousy letters."

"How come Horgan's sure about tonight?"

"The Nucar plant ain't been paid."

"I know that—" the squint-eyed one spoke impatiently—"but they can hold it up a week if they feel like it, can't they?"

"No. The employees at the Nucar plant are kickin'. So they agreed to pay off tomorrow sure. Horgan thinks this pilot's promised Sutton's gal to fly it through tonight regardless. That's why he's tailin' him. He'll figure if Horgan ain't give up we'll be lookin' in North Pass after last night."

There was silence for a time. Then the squint-eyed one broke it musingly:

"Funny Sutton or the aviator didn't squeal."

"Didn't dare. Horgan would kill Sutton. They both know it. Listen! . . ." The second one spoke sharply. There was a droning sound off to the westward.

"Douse the light!"

The two watched from the darkened doorway. Far down in the sky were two lights—one red, one white.

"It's him!"

The ship neared. It soared over them. A third light showed now. The third light was green. Slowly the white moved up between the other two. The ship was heading on through South Pass—heading eastward.

"About an hour from now—" The second one spoke significantly.

BILL MORNER glanced at the clock on the instrument board. Time was nearly up. As if to reassure him the red glare from a locomotive fire-box flung itself against the sky. That should be the mail train.

The Pendleton-Heron lurched . . . He touched the stick gently, and shifted the stabilizer a fraction more. "Bumpy air," he told himself. "But, anyway, she flies tail heavy—feels funny. . . ." He dismissed the vagaries of an unfamiliar ship from his mind.

Down, Morner gunned the ship around and taxied toward a row of unblinking signal lights.

He was vaguely dissatisfied. Somehow this stillness was not what he had expected. The trip eastward had been too uneventful. But, then, so had Day's eastward trips been uneventful. What—
(Continued on Page 25)

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SUNBURN DANGEROUS

by HOPE HYLAND

THE author of a little book on "The Curative Value of Light" has this to say as a warning: "Of late years it has become fashionable, much for cosmetics reasons, to acquire a coat of tan at summer resorts. Still, few persons know the proper method of exposure to be followed in sun bathing, and fewer still have any realization of the dangers that lurk in getting 'sunburned.'"

"Getting burned quickly by lying long hours under the sun is harmful and can prove serious. Blisters that come from sun bathing are like other severe burns of the skin. It is the height of folly to lie in the summer sun for any prolonged time between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Severe burns may develop dire consequences."

And again: "Reported experiments have shown that the time of exposure to the clear noonday sun, to produce the smallest degree of perceptible redness, was 20 minutes, whereas an exposure of 30 minutes caused a painful burn. Office workers, store clerks, and the like, often emerge from their daily routine for a few weeks' vacation and suddenly bask in the sun for hours—instead of 15 minutes to start with—and as a result, suffer severe burns."

Tan Not Sunburn

NOW, we who live in the country do not need to be told how to use the gift of clear sunlight, but we all have our city friends who love to get a fine coat of tan so that they can boast of a vacation spent in the open spaces or by the seashore.

What is tan? How can we enjoy safe tanning and safe sun bathing? To answer these questions and to understand the warning against sunburn, we must first have some idea of what sunlight is and how it acts on the naked skin.

On a windy day the surface of a lake is ruffled by waves, and you can see that these waves are not all the same length, that is, distance from crest to crest. Some are short, some are long. Light comes to us from the sun in waves; and like the water waves, some of these are short and some are long. Some of these waves or rays produce a light sensation when they strike the eye; we call these visible rays. Some waves, both longer and shorter than these visible rays, also strike the body and produce special effects upon it, but produce no sensation of light. They are the invisible rays.

Science has designated these various types of rays by distinguishing names. Those that are shorter than the visible waves are known as the ultra-violet rays, for they are on the side of the violet part of the visible rays. These are the rays that have aroused so much interest in sun lamps and transmitting window glasses, for we now know that they can create in our skin an important vitamin, vitamin D, that prevents rickets in children and regulates the lime and phosphorus content of the blood.

The waves that are longer than the visible, out beyond the red end of the spectrum, are called infra-red rays. These are heating rays and supply the effect one obtains when exposing the skin to heating lamps. Doctors use them to produce counter-irritant effects in the case of head colds and inflammations of various sorts.

The visible waves themselves can be split up into groups which produce different color sensations. A prism or a raindrop will accomplish this sensation and give us what we call the colors of the rainbow. A red dress is red because it absorbs all but the wave lengths which produce the color sensation red.

Sunlight, then, is a mixture of all sorts of wave lengths of light. It is the triumph of the modern light therapists to have in part solved the problem of what each type of wave can do to the body, to have learned how to separate the different types to attain a given effect, thus regulating healing. Some of

the effects now found in theatres and used in stage lighting are the result of this new knowledge.

How to Tan

TO those of you who are interested in tanning, the problem is the amount of the ultra-violet rays you get in a given time. They are the rays that first redden and then develop the pigmentation called tanning. Here, in brief, is what happens when you begin sun bathing. The first glow of warmth is due to the heat rays of the sun—the long waves. After a short time there begins an effect due to the short ultra-violet rays. This effect is a true inflammation, and if of short duration, will give you the healing effect of these short rays without burn. The pigmentation of the skin that follows the effect of these rays is the skin's method of diluting the intensity of the inflammation. If you acquire this slowly, you can each day stand longer and longer exposure to the sun without evil effects. The healing effect of light is one of the great benefits of the summer season, and it is possible to get this healing effect of light without any tanning effect. Use sunlight with moderation by a very short exposure to direct sun rays, and drink in health through your pores.

There are really just two types of skin so far as the action of the sun on them is concerned: the kind that has the power to develop a coat of tan, and the thin delicate skin (usually blond) which reddens and burns and peels off. The former by moderation at first soon acquires a splendid protective coloring. The latter that never tans can endure only very, very short exposures, and often none at all, to avoid the dangerous after-effects. When once a delicate skin has been burned and the painful peeling has been endured, the newly formed skin is seldom of the fine and lovely quality and texture of the first. It is coarser and darker and will never regain its velvety bloom.

Home Remedy for Sunburn

LET me then repeat my caution, that when next you go bareheaded at noon on a July day, especially on the water, you put in practice this knowledge. Take your sun exposures gradually. If you do get a burn treat it seriously. There are various unguents that will soothe over-inflamed skins, and one of the best of the old-fashioned home remedies is what is called "carron oil," a mixture of one half linseed oil and one half lime water, thoroughly shaken together. Under a summer sun do not be too ready to discard clothing and hats. Remember that the parts of the skin which you usually keep covered are more tender and sensitive than the parts ordinarily exposed. If you wish that brown back and chest, acquire the color with care and caution.

Remember, also, to look ahead into the autumn, and consider whether a tanned face, arms and shoulders will look so attractive at an October evening party. Tanned skin belongs with bright, casual, hot-weather clothes but not with the darker, more formal dress of shortening days. And then there is all the trouble of changing to a fairer, clearer complexion, a rather slow process.

Right now let us learn how to make the best use of sunlight and fresh air, keeping in mind that few things which are valuable are effective in excessive amounts. You must study how to use and not abuse this gift of nature. A happy summer to you all!

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Prosperity In Agriculture Essential, Says E. W. Beatty

Chairman and President. Canadian Pacific Railway

Owing to the outstanding urgency that citizens from coast to coast should be supplied with all possible information on the nation's vital problems, and in response to a number of requests for its general publication, the address delivered by E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., Chairman and President, Canadian Pacific Railway, before the Toronto Canadian Club on May 20th, is herewith published.

Mr. Beatty spoke as follows:—

"In no country is there a more useful chain of societies than that of the Canadian Clubs in this Dominion. The success of democratic government depends on the efficiency of the means provided for the discussion of public affairs. Societies whose object is to encourage the discussion of public questions perform a service of great value. No one will doubt that the Canadian Clubs are the leaders in this field.

"I am becoming, against my will, and from what I have thought to be a sense of public duty, only too regular in my appearance as a speaker in public. Speaking, as I have felt I must, on questions arising out of the difficulties of the times, I find myself exposed to criticism which sometimes becomes acrimonious, and often misrepresents the views which I have expressed. I presume that your kind invitation, and the courteous hearing which I know that you will give me, are but the preludes to fresh criticisms of what I say. For this reason I commence by appealing to you for careful study of what I have said on a matter of public importance, and of some of the rejoinders made by those who disagree with me.

"In a series of addresses of which the last was made in this city somewhat more than a month ago, I have tried to offer a solution of a major problem facing this country. I trust that many of my hearers today have done me the honor of listening carefully to what I have said, or of studying the copies of my addresses which have been circulated, or at least the summaries which have appeared in the press. I trust also that you have read what has been said against the proposal.

PUBLIC ENEMY No. 1

"If you have you will have learned that I have protested against the continuance of a railway policy which has added three billion dollars to the obligations of this Dominion. You will have learned that this earns me the title of 'Public Enemy Number One.' Perhaps the member of Parliament who thus describes me believes that waste of public funds is a proper function of government, and that we should proceed to waste more billions on railway experiments. My conscience would not permit me to accept this theory even if it would make me popular with the gentleman in question.

"You may also know that I have suggested an end of waste by a plan of operating the two great railways jointly and as efficiently and economically as possible. In its comments on my last address, a prominent Western newspaper, which clearly does not agree with me, describes my plan in these words: 'The plan, to put it baldly, is to put the Canadian National in the charge of Mr. Beatty and his officers; and to saddle on this country a railway monopoly managed by parties whose prime concern would be to see that Canadian Pacific interests are given the consideration due to the elect as against those of that unregarded individual, the taxpayer.' As the traditions of Canadian journalism do not permit the deliberate mis-statement of fact as a method of controversy, I am convinced that the writer of these words had not at

The Farmer and His Wheat Basis of Our National Life

Canadian Pacific President stresses the importance of basic industries and the fundamental necessity of Railway unification—Answers Hon. R. J. Manion and poses two vital questions for national consideration.

that time read the address which he criticized, nor any of my previous addresses on the subject. In all discussion of the railway problem, I have argued that the ownership of the Canadian National should remain vested in the Government, and that any savings obtained by joint operation of the railways be divided fairly between their owners. If this is not a method of obtaining relief for the taxpayers of Canada, it can only be that joint operation of the railways would not be the most economical method of providing railway service to the country. This extraordinary idea has been expressed recently by an officer of the National Railways. If it is correct my plan is useless. I leave it to you, as ordinary men of intelligence, to pass your judgment on this point. I shall wait patiently for a retraction of what must have been an unintentional misrepresentation of what I have said in plain language.

DISCUSSION ESSENTIAL

"These two criticisms of my recent address should show how important it is that the citizens of this country should inform themselves fully of the facts of our national problems if they are to be in a position to deal wisely with them.

"It is today more than ever vital that we should have discussion of the problems of the nation and that it should be as public as possible. If I have suggested a plan of railway management which would rob the taxpayers for the benefit of the Canadian Pacific, you should know it. If I base my case on erroneous figures, you should know it. If on the other hand, those who criticize my plan use personal abuse or argument, or base their criticisms on intentional or unintentional misreadings of my statements, you should know those facts also.

"Other critics disagree with my plan, but do not so flagrantly misrepresent my position. Speaking in this city recently, the Minister of Railways, for whom I have much personal regard, discussed, in his usual dashing way, the railway problem. As on other occasions, he opposed unified management of the two railways, and concluded by challenging the supporters of the plan to answer twelve questions which, by inference, embody his objections. As the one who has had the privilege of presenting the plan to the Canadian people, I may be permitted to regard the invitation as extended to myself.

"If the Minister will read my speeches on the subject with the same care which I have given to all his public statements,

he will find that I have already answered the objections which he has advanced.

TOO MUCH PARTIZANSHIP

"Even the most good-humored controversy with the Minister of the Crown in this election year might end in making the railway problem a party issue. The railway mess has very largely resulted from too much partizanship, and I plead that, in considering what I have suggested to deal with it, you treat the question as one transcending party boundaries.

"With this introduction I shall answer the questions which the Minister has asked. He first enquires whether the amalgamated railways are to be under private or Government control. Each is, in my plan, to remain the property of its owners; the combined system should be managed by a private company, since our experience with management by a company under direct control of the Government has not been satisfactory. Governmental control of rates and service—as complete as needed—would continue.

"His second question asked how much saving can be made by amalgamation under present traffic conditions. I have said that it would take five years to complete bringing the railways under unified management which, not amalgamation, is what I suggest. After that, I believe that we can save \$75,000,000 a year on a normal traffic volume, taking the year 1930 as a normal traffic base. The Minister in his address certainly predicted a return to that level. As we have not yet even begun the process of bringing the railways under unified management, it would be useless to attempt to relate the predictable ultimate economy to present conditions. The details of the economies on which I have based the estimate are spread on the records of the Royal Commission, and cannot be successfully assailed. The Minister is wrong when he says that most of the possible savings have already been made. The reductions in expenses of the two systems have been ordinary savings due to reduced traffic, and economies to meet depressed business conditions. The savings by unified management still remain to be made.

"His third question enquires about the division of the savings to be made by amalgamation. The savings made by unified management, after each property had paid its owners net earnings equal to those which would have resulted if the properties continued to be operated independently, would be divided on an agreed basis, with at least one-half going to the owners of the National Railways.

"His fourth question is: 'How much capital expenditure will be necessary to effect the physical union of the railways, such as the uniting of terminals, and how will this be raised?' Capital expenditures would be made only where adequate savings would result. These would offer a valuable temporary method of absorbing materials and labour released by unification. The method of financing these expenditures—which would not require much new money—would be a part of the unification agreement.

NOT PART OF PLAN

"The fifth question begins 'If the Canadian National is to be absorbed by the Canadian Pacific, how much of the present deficit of 50 million dollars is the Canadian Pacific ready to absorb . . . ?' Any idea that the Canadian National is to be absorbed by the Canadian Pacific is not a part of my suggestion, so I need not answer this question.

"The sixth question enquires what guarantees are to be given the owners of Canadian Pacific securities if the Canadian Pacific is brought under Government ownership. Neither Government ownership of the Canadian Pacific nor guarantee of its securities is a part of my plan, so I need not answer the question.

"The seventh question asks if 'In case of amalgamation will the Canadian Pacific put in all its assets (such as steamships, express, hotels and land) or only part of them?' Amalgamation is not a description of my plan. The earnings which each company would draw out of the operated property would depend upon the assets and earning power which would be put in. The less the Canadian Pacific would put in, the less proportion of earnings they would draw out. I have already stated that we would be prepared to put in all those assets which now form part of our transportation system, subject to such modifications as might be mutually agreed upon.

"The eighth question is 'What is to be done about settlers and industries, and towns and terminals, on lines to be abandoned. Are they to be compensated. If so how much will it cost. Are they to be moved. If so, where?' The answer is that care will be used to avoid any grave hardship. Abandonments would not be considered which would deprive communities of reasonable access to transportation service.

"The ninth question deals with loss to those who have located at railway terminals, shops or towns. After time has permitted us to assess the true loss, compensation should be made in individual cases on their merits. Lasting economic relief by solution of the railway problem will far outweigh its minor and passing bad effects.

"The tenth question is 'As the estimated savings necessarily must be made out of railway operating and maintenance expenses, and as from 60 to 65 per cent. of such expenses are made up of labour, what provision is proposed to provide for these displaced wage-earners until they can be absorbed into other industries?'

"I have repeatedly said that the ordinary turn-over of railway labour would, in a short time, take care of most of this, even without the increase in business which the Minister foresees. If necessary, some of the savings of unified management could be devoted to compensation for labour displaced. The improvement in the general economic condition of the country as the result of an end of the present period of absurd waste would be a most effective method of providing for labour displaced on the railways.

WOULD STOP PAST TROUBLE

"Question eleven asks 'Should not these questions be answered, or are we to decide on amalgamation, or unification, first and get the answers, good or bad afterwards? Or are we to be stampeded into doing something—anything—anything—going somewhere—anywhere? Has not that been our trouble in the past? Our trouble in the past has been pretending that it did not matter how much money Governments poured into railway experiments. Let us stop that. I have suggested a plan. Has the Minister a better one? Or is he advocating a continuation of 'going somewhere—anywhere,' which means, in plain words, into national insolvency?"

"The last question is 'Finally, is this the time—at the bottom (or near it) of the financial crisis—for a final decision on this very important question?' We are—I hope—past the bottom of the world economic crisis. We in Canada are far from being at the bottom of the financial crisis if the Minister's plan of Pollyanna optimism is to prevail. This is a far better time to tackle the problem than after a few more years of compounding deficits and increasing national debt.

"I have answered the Minister's questions. I had answered them all before they were asked. Will he answer two of mine?"

1. "Can labour, or others dependent on railway operation for their existence, be assured of employment, of stability of earnings, or of their present standard of living, if the industry on which they depend is unable to earn a return on the money invested in it?"

2. Will a country like Canada prosper if one of its major industries, supporting one-seventh of the population, can be kept alive only by subsidies derived in the final analysis from general taxation?"

"I am charged with being an alarmist over the railway situation, and the Minister seems to feel that he is an optimist. Is this right? I say that the railways in Canada can be made to run with a great reduction in the cost of the Government—even in these hard times. The Minister says not, but that we must wait for a boom to solve the problem. Who, in reality, is the pessimist?"

"I have appealed for the tangible suggestions of others as to a railway policy for this country. The Hon. W. D. Euler displayed a willingness to discuss the problem in the light of realities, and sketched the outline of a possible alternative to my proposal. The country, I believe, would like to have him pursue his exploration of the subject, and to have the benefit of his final conclusions.

"The only other suggestion recently advanced is that we might overcome some of our difficulties by breaking down the two railway systems into three units, with autonomous control in different sections of Canada. This would do away with competition between rival systems, but apart from the practical difficulties of framing an arrangement which would permit the most economic use of existing equipment, facilities and staff, and of making a fair distribution of the financial overhead, it would seem inevitable that such a division would have a tendency to cause the diversion of traffic from existing channels, would interfere with operation of national trade policies, and would ultimately threaten the transportation set-up on which the development of the country during the past half century has proceeded. If Canada is to remain one nation in an economic sense, it would seem necessary that those who initiate and apply our railway policies should have more than a provincial loyalty and more than a regional responsibility.

"Today, however, I do not propose to deal primarily with the railway problem. I feel a certain relief. It is pleasant for once to avoid the charge that I am a representative of a greedy group of capitalists conspiring to rob the people of Canada of a priceless national possession. In addition I shall on one occasion be able to say that I spoke of something less depressing than a series of national errors which have imperilled the future of our country.

CRITICISM EXPECTED

"I do not expect that what I say today will escape criticism from those who do not agree with me, but at least I shall have the pleasure of speaking in terms of optimism, for my subject today is the opportunity which lies ahead of Canada.

"It is unnecessary to review the economic history of this country in detail. You all know of the steady growth which followed the physical completion of Confederation by the construction of the original transcontinental railway; the hectic and unnatural activity of wartime years; and the great period of expansion which followed the hesitancy of immediate post-war days.

"It is yet too soon for us to see the happenings of the years 1925 to 1929 in true perspective, to decide how much of the growth of this country's activities in those years should be regarded as legitimate discounting of the future, and how much as unwise expansion. Whatever the truth, there can be no question that the great break in the security markets of 1929 commenced a series of events which brought the economic progress of the nation—indeed of the world—to a rude and sudden halt.

"During the years which have followed, courageous individuals have continued not merely to carry on their accustomed activities but to seek unceasingly for new outlets for their energy and skill. Too much of the national effort of the past few years, however, has been concentrated on attempts to relieve distress by measures which are, in essence, the mere distribution of charity; too little has been given to real consideration of what this country might do in the years to come.

TIME HERE TO ACT

"The time has come to turn our thoughts to what we in Canada can do to revive the enthusiasm and optimism which were always the distinguishing characteristics of our national life. I shall attempt today to describe in broad outline the basis of my faith in this country and its future.

"We speak of the great change in the world's economic life which commenced early in the 19th century as the industrial revolution. Actually it had its origin in such an expansion of the world's arable area by discovery and settlement as to justify the statement that the revolution was agricultural. It is not necessary to remind a Canadian audience that the growth of this nation in the years from Confederation to the Great War had its origin in a vast process of settlement and development of the fertile plains which Confederation and the construction of the Canadian Pacific made accessible to the world. Those were the years of real growth. Experience justifies me in saying that the later period of expansion which succeeded the War, although it was partly based on a renewal of the era of agricultural expansion, contained too great an element of development not based on such sound foundations.

"It is not my intention to speak as though agriculture were the only occupation legitimate for the people of this country. Our geographical situation and the distribution of our natural resources make it necessary to maintain a complex economic system. The harshness of our climate, which has contributed no small benefits to our people, has imposed on us the need of maintaining certain standards of living. Our location on the northern border of the wealthiest nation in the world has forced on us the creation of an economic system not too much unlike that of our neighbors, if we are to hold our place in competition with them. This cannot be a country of peasants.

"Not in Canada alone but throughout the world economic progress is essentially dependent on the development of that industry which is basic in its importance to human civilization. England and other small areas of Western Europe; the great industrialized area of the Eastern United States, may appeal to us as cases of great economic advance not based on agriculture. Not a little of the progress of these communities has come from their trade with great and growing communities of agriculturists in distant areas.

"The economic progress of the world during the past century and a half has been largely the result of a period of great agricultural expansion. I suggest to you that one of the most potent factors in checking this progress has been the cessation of agricultural expansion in

recent times. A resumption of economic progress must be preceded by a return of the spirit which sent settlers to occupy the unused lands of the world.

"Believing this, I feel faith in the destiny of Canada. This country, still possessing great areas of untilled fertile soil in a climate suited for the white races, can only fail to progress if it utterly fails to realize its opportunities.

PRODUCTION OF WEALTH

"In these days we spend too much of our time in discussing the division of wealth and too little in planning to increase its production. With certain doubts as to the advisability of many measures now being advocated—especially those which tend to increase governmental interference in business—I am willing to accept the need and the possibility of some measures intended to improve our methods of distributing wealth. It still remains a fact, however, that the production of wealth is the basic method of improving the material position of our people. Nothing is more vital to this country than that we should consider our opportunities for an increase in the primary form of wealth production—agriculture.

"Too many people speak of agriculture as though it were a dying industry which could only be maintained by recourse to elaborate plans to relieve its distress. For some years the farmers of this country have faced conditions which might well discourage them. The price of what the farmer sells has fallen faster and farther than the price of what he buys. It has taken an increasing quantity of his product to meet the cost of those services—such as transportation—which he must continue to employ. The difficulty of paying his debts has increased as rapidly as the price of his products fell.

"Despite these facts I see no signs that agriculture in Canada faces final disaster. It has taken courage on the part of our farmers to continue their operations in the circumstances which have surrounded them. They have shown that courage and it will be rewarded. The capital and labor employed in the basic industry of humanity must receive rewards at least as great as those of other industries if our system of society is to continue. The correction of the conditions which oppress the farmers is today already on its way, and I believe that it will be automatic and not long delayed.

"I suggest to you that the primary essential of recovery in Canada is recovery of our faith in agriculture and that the time has come for us to consider plans for the further expansion of our basic industry.

LAND SETTLEMENT NEEDED

"The most urgent need in this country is a definite plan of land settlement. Almost alone among the nations of the temperate zones, this country still holds great areas of unused fertile soil. Although the rate of increase of the world's population seems to be slowing down, the League of Nations economic survey for 1934 points out that world population is still increasing, while world production of food has remained unchanged since 1929. In a world where these things are true the nation best adapted to increase its agricultural production is to me the nation with the brightest future—and as far as I know that is Canada.

"I go farther; I suggest that when we have assessed our opportunity to increase the agricultural production of this country, we should renew our effort to attract to this country those immigrants fitted to aid in its development. Let me put it this way. Of the unemployed in Canada only a percentage can be considered as suitable to become farmers. The majority are people of the cities, many unfitted to share successfully in a 'back-to-the land' movement. All those unemployed workers in Canada who could conceivably become successful agriculturists should be encouraged and aided in efforts to establish themselves on the soil. When we have done what we can in this way, we should proceed to seek abroad those who by race, by experience, and by the possession of a modest amount of capital, seem adapted to become successful settlers in Canada.

"Remember that a new farm means employment for at least one more family of city workers. Could we place a hundred thousand more farmers on the land in Canada, I believe that we should provide employment to absorb the idle of our

urban centres, and business enough to justify the existence of a properly co-ordinated transportation system, including all the useful portions of the present systems. Nothing less than this will set this country forward again on the path of progress.

CANADA DEBTOR NATION

"I have said that there is no over-production of foodstuffs in the world at large. We in Canada produce more of certain foodstuffs than we consume. This is a debtor nation, however, and bound by this fact to produce for export, and our farms will still be the great source of production for export. While many of our manufacturing industries have won a place in the markets of the world competition in this field is most acute. There are some raw or semi-manufactured materials which we can produce and sell abroad in quantity. Gold, for example, has an unlimited market. In other metals and minerals we can hope for an increased export as industrial conditions in other nations stabilize. I look for an expanding business in the exports of lumber.

"I do not believe, however, that we can obtain the sale abroad of commodities enough to meet our annual balance of payments without not only a continuance but an increase in the production of our farms.

"I cannot, in a short address, take the time to analyze the market opportunities for even the major products of our agriculture. Owing to its special importance, I shall confine myself to a brief discussion of the wheat situation.

"Wheat has played a greater part than any other commodity in creating the vast system of commerce on which modern civilization depends. Were international trade in wheat to vanish, or even to shrink considerably, the entire transportation and commerce of the world would suffer a shock of great severity.

"In the case of Canada, it is not necessary to dwell on the importance of wheat. The case cannot be put better than by quoting the following figures of the value of our production of wheat. In the five years from 1920 to 1924 inclusive—years of post-war reconstruction—the value of our production of wheat was \$1,647,000,000. In the five years of expansion from 1925 to 1929 inclusive, our production rose to a value of \$2,178,000,000. In the five years of the depression, 1930 to 1934 inclusive, we produced \$760,000,000 worth of wheat.

"You in Toronto—a city which, despite its enormous importance in the affairs of the country, has little direct contact with the movement of wheat—should be able to compare these figures with the fluctuations of business in your community, and deduce from them my reason for saying that no farmer in Western Canada is more interested in the yield and price of our wheat crop than are you, the business men and workers of Toronto.

"So much has been said about wheat in recent years that I hesitate to add my opinions. I shall do so as briefly as possible. I have never believed that the world faces a lasting over-production of wheat. A temporary state of surplus stocks has been created, partly by the phenomenally large yield per acre of 1928 in almost every country, partly as the consequence of unwise attempts in importing countries to increase their production without regard to cost. In this situation it was inevitable that a surplus of wheat would exist, and that it would accumulate in North America, where alone among the great exporting nations we have the physical equipment to permit of its storage in safety.

AUTHENTIC FIGURES

"Do not exaggerate the failure of this country to hold its place in the wheat market of the world. I have obtained the figures showing the percentage of world breadstuffs shipments, as given by G. J. S. Broomhall, which Canada has exported for some years past. They are as follows:

1922-23.....	41.4
1923-24.....	44.4
1924-25.....	26.9
1925-26.....	48.6
1926-27.....	36.0
1927-28.....	42.0
1928-29.....	43.9
1929-30.....	30.4
1930-31.....	32.9
1931-32.....	26.9
1932-33.....	43.0
1933-34.....	37.3
1934-35.....	28.3 to date.

(Continued on next page)

Do not trust him Gentle Lady....!

The modern woman seldom needs such a warning. She is alert and self reliant—on her guard against the plausible and insincere. Even so, she is apt to fall for "Mr. Just-as-good."

You often meet Mr. Just-as-good when out shopping. You start, let us say, by asking for a well-known branded food because the name comes easily to your tongue. In this you are possibly wiser than you realize. That particular brand is only well-known to you because it has been well and consistently advertised. There is nothing *uncertain* about it. The limelight of publicity shows up defects just as clearly as merits. If the product had not been good the very advertising of its branded name would have warned people to avoid it. Yet this particular brand has stood the test so well that it has made countless friends who have proved its quality and worth.

It is at this point that Mr. Just-as-good is often introduced to you. He may be good or he may not—you cannot tell. The chances are that if the product had been of outstanding merit its makers would have identified it by a branded name and found ways and means to tell the world about it forcefully and often. If you accept it you are dealing with the unknown, running the risk of second best or worse, taking a serious chance with the family's food supply.

The wisest buyers nowadays refuse to bring Mr. Just-as-good into their homes. The more you *know* about goods and their makers, the more intelligently you can invest the family budget, the more easily you can safeguard the health and well-being of husband and children.

Put your faith in advertised goods—it will not be misplaced. Select branded goods to suit your needs in your own home before you shop. You can rest assured that they are the safest—the best money can buy.

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"These figures do not indicate any permanent trend to loss of markets by this country. The problem which faces us at present is the disposal of the accumulated surplus whose origin I have described. It amounts roughly to 235 million bushels in Canada. I cannot believe that we shall succeed in reducing this by the end of the crop year at July 31, to much less than 160 million bushels. Reduced as this is in comparison with the figures of the past two years, it still remains very large compared with the carryover of earlier years. The immediate concern which I feel about wheat is with regard to the chances of sales in the near future.

"I disagree with those who suggest that it is improper for this country to attempt any measures to protect its wheat producers against fall of the price of their product to the lowest depths. Wheat is far too important in the economy of this country for us to accept unmoved the prospect of its price falling to the levels where its producers are beggared. I believe, however, that it is equally dangerous for us to believe that we can prevent the price of wheat, as recorded by a great world market such as Liverpool, from reflecting even a temporary condition of over production, or that we can persuade buyers abroad to pay premiums larger than justified by superior quality for Canadian wheat compared with wheat from other areas. The subject is one of overwhelming importance to this country, and to every citizen. It is to be hoped that our policy will be framed with full realization of this fact. I feel that this task should be given to the best available skill and experience in this matter, and that the most careful examination should be made of the views of our customers, rather than that we should take the risk of drifting into a state of hostility between buyer and seller.

IS STILL OPTIMISTIC

"I remain an optimist concerning wheat. Authentic figures indicate that world wheat production has been absorbed into consumption in almost every recent year with the notable exception of 1928; that in 1934 world consumption exceeded production by a large margin; that the chief importing nations, despite their steady increase in acreage since the low point of the years immediately following the war, have not as a whole done more than restore their ordinary pre-war acreage.

"Several importing nations have already abandoned attempts to increase acreage; and many signs point to the permanent removal of the United States and Russia from the wheat export field—justifying Canada in believing that it will be able to hold the decrease in its acreage which has taken place since the war, subject to some abandonment of unsuitable land.

"The subject is one far too complex for one man's opinion to be more than that. The world's growth in wealth and commerce has as far as I can see, had its origin in the steady expansion of the production of basic foodstuffs, of which wheat is the most important. The difficulties of a few years do not change my opinion on this point. In all recorded history the world has never known a long continued condition of over-production of breadstuffs. I incline to faith that this will not occur, but that expansion in production of this vital need of men will bring with it, as it has always done, a corresponding expansion in the world's requirements.

"We must, of course, on all our products, capitalize the ability of this country to produce the highest grade of foodstuffs. In the end quality will count, and nature has given us the ability to maintain it. Further, we must be prepared, in those fields in which we propose to compete, to do so by sales abroad at current market prices. Such measures as the Empire Trade Agreements may shelter the sale of our products to some extent. They can never be carried to the point where they greatly raise the cost of living in the United Kingdom. Measures such as we are now employing may be used to protect our farmers from too drastic fall of prices. Their limits should be understood. With these provisos, I believe that we can feel that the increase in our agricultural production which we can

obtain by wise development of our remaining fertile areas will not be checked by lack of markets for our products. Those who feel otherwise must be far more despondent than I am concerning our national outlook. We have created in this country a manufacturing and transportation system which cannot be supported by the present volume of our primary production. That volume must be increased, and I know of no method as wise as that of expansion of our agriculture, where the opportunity still exists.

FARMER IMPORTANT FACTOR

"To use the opportunity which we have been given we must remember that agriculture must obtain rewards such as will justify the farmer in faith in his calling. I think that we are in this country too ready to forget his basic importance. The wages of those who work the land must at least be in keeping with the earnings of other classes. The rewards of capital invested in agriculture must be reasonable in comparison with those of other forms of investment. The balance cannot be established by any method of calculation. It must be worked out as time goes on.

"What we can do for the farmer is to remove the unnecessary burdens which oppress him. The cost of government must be kept as low as possible. Despite the fact that little of our direct taxation comes from the farm, it is an economic truth that our basic industries pay all our taxes. No temptation to set up a bureaucracy; no bright prospect of stimulating business by costly public works, should make us forget that these are burdens on the development of the country. No reason for the elimination of waste in transportation is more vital than the need for relief for our primary industries. We cannot refuse railway unification because its economies would involve some sacrifice; the burden which the present system lays upon our primary industries is too great to permit us to accept the pleasant theory of waiting for the times to be better. The essential function of transportation in Canada is to take to market what the farmer produces and to bring back what he buys. However important the other interests involved, waste and unnecessary cost in this respect cannot be anything except a damage to the interests of the entire nation.

"My theory of the economic life of Canada is a simple one. Our primary industries produce. The rest of us live by exchanging our goods and services with the primary producer for his products. The profits of primary production govern the economic life of the nation.

"The farmer sometimes says that he lives by farming the soil and we by farming him. The statement contains a crude truth which it will not do to forget. Let us beware lest we place on those who support our economic life a burden beyond their ability to bear.

"No one takes more pride than I do in the growth of the cities and towns in Canada; in the expansion of our great manufacturing industries; in the steadily rising standards of living of our people; in the provision for education and public health; in the constant addition of new types of recreation and of other amenities of life. I plead only that we do not forget that this whole complex structure rests upon the shoulders of those who till the soil, or otherwise begin the process of using natural wealth for the benefit of humanity.

"I am an optimist concerning the future of this country. Could I be one did I not believe that the greatest of our primary industries was still capable of growth and expansion? Can we fail to realize that doubt of this country's ability to expand its agriculture would be an admission—which I for one am not willing to make—that the economic life of this country is unsound?

"I believe that the time has come to end the pessimism and doubt which are dominating our national life. No one knows better than I that we must undertake the correction of the errors which we have made. I am convinced, however, that the policy for this country is a forward one. If we have the courage to take the opportunity which lies ahead of us, the development of Canada has only begun." [Advertisement]

DIRECTORY OF ADVERTISERS' LITERATURE

(CONTINUED FROM THE FEBRUARY, APRIL AND MAY ISSUES)

ON THIS page are listed names of advertisers in The Nor-West Farmer who have interesting booklets, catalogs or other literature about their products. Many readers who would be pleased to obtain such material may have overlooked writing for it. Those who desire to receive copies of any of the literature listed below are invited to write our Subscribers' Service Bureau and we will be glad to see that it is supplied.

NOTE—The following is a partial list only. The first part of the Directory appeared on page 36 of the February number; the second part on page 34 of the April number; the third part on page 26 of the May number.

- Hambley Electric Hatcheries Ltd.
...Booklet: Hambley Electric Chicks for Success.
- ...Booklet: Success, or?
- ...Sample, Sunshine Lime Flakes.
- Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada
...Information on keeping Holsteins for profit.
- Hudson's Bay Co.
...Booklet: Company's Lands in Western Canada.
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THE NOR-WEST FARMER
Practical Rural Magazine of Western Canada

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

MORNER FLIES THE MAIL

(Continued from Page 20)

ever had happened to delay Day had been later. Morner wondered about Day. . . .

The heavy mail train's grinding brakes aroused him. Then, with the startling suddenness of powerful trains, it had stopped. He climbed down from the cockpit, unfastened the catches of the mail compartment, and groped downward for his sacks. They were almost under his hand. He stepped to the loading platform.

A door slid back. A man stepped down beside him. Then a second joined him. A third. All held drawn revolvers. Bill Morner looked at them curiously. "Tri-State mail," he said.

"Right," one of the men answered curtly. "Heave it inside."

Then a fourth man appeared. But he was carrying something and did not step from the car. The remaining three watched Morner closely.

"Sign, and we'll cover your take off," one of them spoke gruffly.

"Thanks," said Bill Morner.

The armed men seemed relieved—and surly. "You've been giving us plenty of trouble with this stuff," he accused, nodding toward the sacks the fourth man still held. "Tired riding it up and down. Who's after you?"

Bill Morner's eyes gleamed for a moment, but he shrugged his reply.

"Too much ceremony," complained the other, continuing. "Special guards since Tuesday—inspectors on our necks today—Thought you flying guys were hot." It was almost a taunt.

Morner felt the blood surge through him, but again he said nothing. The fourth man was handing him the two other sacks. One of them was, he noticed heavy. The fourth man now, too, same down. Bill Morner stepped off the loading platform. The four armed ones followed. The mail compartment of the Pendleton-Heron yawned blackly. He shoved both sacks through and closed the lid.

Bill Morner was climbing into the ship. The men waited. He reached for the Heron's throttle. The guards were turning away. The locomotive's fire door opened. Its light cast weird shadows. Morner crushed himself suddenly downward! . . .

Something had been moving—rising—in front of him! Out of the forward cockpit! . . . They were rolling gently. Hunched grimly now he shoved the throttle forward—full. The Pendleton-Heron leaped. "Into the air!" something cried at him—something within himself "Get into the air!" Hard forward he pushed the stick. . . . the ship was lightening . . . he lifted her . . . she was off! He laughed mirthlessly. "—your move, stranger!" he called . . . he stood up. . . .

A white, wide-eyed, frightened face looked—through a yard of darkness—into his. It was a girl's face. . . .

Inside the mail compartment Charlie Ellis shifted uncomfortably. Then he grinned. "Old Bill took off like a matador takin' a fence—got me layin' on my pliers," he complained to himself.

Suddenly the motor slowed into startling silence. He felt the ship sag; begin to glide. He sat up.

"Just who are you?" It was Morner's voice above the rush of the slip-stream—and savage.

"I—I thought you were Malcolm—Mr. Day. I had a message for him—" Their words came into the mail compartment distinctly. Charlie Ellis stiffened amazedly.

"So, that's it—"

"Take me back—down—please! I—"

Morner's laugh came harsh, grating. "Simple as that, eh? Take you down—I'll take you down, young lady, where you and I can—talk. Just now, you ride!"

"Oh—" The voice trailed off in a little scream as the motor was gunned again. The ship levelled up.

"Huh!" grunted Charlie Ellis weakly. "Old Bill's gone an' collected himself

two passengers, me an a—her! And who the hell is she?"

A half hour had gone. The hum of the Pendleton was becoming monotonous. They had been flying smoothly. Now there was a sudden, odd movement. They soared into a stiff left bank, then reversed to a right one.—

"Now what's he goin' to give her?" the stowaway reared an alert head. They were diving. They zoomed. They were hanging on top of a loop. The mail compartment rolled over. They were diving again—"Showin'—her—tricks—"

But Bill Morner had, now, no thought of the girl. He shot the ship upward—He was dog fighting. It was like France. Behind him, in the uncertain night, was another ship. And from its cockpit he had seen rapid spurts of yellow flame. They were being shot at! His altimeter shattered magically. A hole—a bullet hole—appeared suddenly in the cowl at his side.

He couldn't see . . . he had lost the other ship. Below, all was black, distrustful. He banked again—and swore softly. No more of that; they were in the pass. He climbed tightly.

A shadow soared overhead. The ship again . . . his windshield, intact before his eyes, split—it was flapping madly in the slip-stream. He tore at it savagely. What a fool! His lights . . . he cut the switch. The red and green and white were gone. The other ship was still above—Grimly the old flyer stood the Pendleton-Heron on one wing. Too late. . . . Something slapped him on the shoulder. . . . The motor coughed . . . caught . . . coughed. . . . There was a flare in the rack beside him. He reached for it . . . they were spinning down. . . .

THE meadow in South Pass stretched weird in the flare-light. Through its black ceiling tumbled the Pendleton-Heron, and, after it, the bandit ship. Both levelled, weaved drunkenly, sank, touched the ground. Two men from the cabin ran forward uncertainly. Both ships were stopped. A hundred yards separated them.

The men neared the mail ship. There was a single, whiplike crack. One of them dropped. Bill Morner, from the cockpit, aimed coolly at the second. . . . The mail compartment lid hung downward from its catches. Charlie Ellis both arms plunged in the bowels of the disabled motor, worked frantically in its shadow.

A figure climbed down from the bandit ship. Cautiously it advanced firing rapidly. Midway toward the mail ship it disappeared in the shadows. The flare-light was waning. . . . Suddenly the crescendo drone of another airplane filled the pass. It hurled itself downward, levelled, landed. A new flare, too, was floating down. With vicious blasts the newcomer taxied toward them. It stopped—and Day, well dressed and calm, was shooting in the direction of the cabin. From the front cockpit of the Pendleton-Heron the girl watched.

Charlie Ellis drew back from the motor's side. He was pocketing his pliers carefully. He wiped his hands.

"Let's try 'er, Bill."

Morner, shooting carefully at the shadow which hid the bandit-pilot, whirled.

"Ellis!"

"It's me, Bill—no ghost. Switch on—I think I got 'er." He began grinding the starter. The crank came clear. The gears bit. The motor caught—roared. And at that moment the girl slid to the ground, fell, rose and raced toward Day.

Now Charlie Ellis was beside Bill Morner, speaking in his ear: "Gimme the gun, Bill, an' high-tail."

"Go to hell!" snapped Morner savagely.

"Go on, Bill, git the mail out—I'll come with Day." Charlie Ellis was pleading.

Then Bill Morner, knowing his duty, bent his head. He handed the weapon down and pushed the throttle. The Pendleton-Heron was gone. . . .

Charlie Ellis, a hundred yards away, watched Day take the girl in his arms. He saw him aim again—fire—lift the girl into his ship's cabin. The propellor was idling. It whirled into life. . . .



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And Charlie Ellis was alone with the bandits in South Pass!

It was gray morning on Tri-State Airport. Two airplanes were drawn up side by side. Three people stood near them. The girl was speaking:

"We were alone. Horgan tortured father the first time until he promised. The second time, he wanted—" she shuddered, "me. Father had made special arrangements about the money. He would have been—a thief. I told Mr. Day. He promised to keep it secret—"

Day looked at Bill Morner defiantly. "The payroll was consigned to Sutton at Wedgefield. Beyond that it was not mail. I forced the railroad to hold it. If Horgan had downed me it would have still been safe. I flew North Pass to fool him." Day's words were simple but Morner read the anxiety in them.

"Let's shake hands, Day," he said smiling, "and get this money stowed safely—where's Ellis?"

"Ellis?" repeated Day wonderingly. "I don't know."

At the sight of Day's blank face Bill Morner's hands clenched. "I'm going back to South Pass—" He was running toward the hangar.

AND at that moment a strange ship, flying well up over town, suddenly dived. Down it went, and on 'down, viciously, toward a red, ivy covered building. Then, at the instant its wheels seemed almost to touch the roof, it zoomed upward, snarling. It carried on over, came out with a slow roll, dived again. But this time it levelled off. Then it banked and skimmed over the building defiantly. After that it headed nonchalantly for Tri-State Airport. Here it sat down and taxied toward Hangar Number Two.

Bill Morner, hurrying toward a warming Petrel, met it. With set face he

(Continued on page 27)

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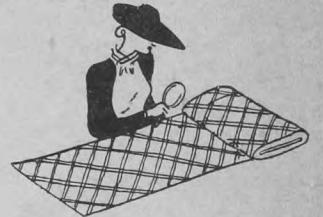
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Many individuals are moving around the Western Provinces fraudulently representing themselves as subscription agents for various newspapers and magazines. The Nor'-West Farmer warns its readers against the depredations of such individuals. Unless the person approaching you for a subscription is personally known to you as a bona fide agent, you are urged to demand presentation of such person's credentials issued by the publication he purports to represent.

All reputable publications issue signed credentials, in addition to official receipt forms, to their agents. Unless such credentials are forthcoming on demand, do not pay any money, but report the circumstances to your nearest police agency.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER,
WINNIPEG

MORNER FLIES THE MAIL

(Continued from Page 25)

looked up. Charlie Ellis grinned down at him.

"Didn't meet up with Day an' his girl, Bill, so I caught a ride with this guy." Charlie Ellis nodded toward the forward cockpit.

Morner, speechless now, looked, and laughed . . . dazedly. For, trussed, and bundled, and wound in yards of barbed fence wire was Horgan.

"He run out of cartridges," explained Charlie Ellis simply. "An' the other two's dead."

It was about three minutes later—after Day had finished shaking his hand, and after Day's girl had kissed him, and after Bill Morner had quit patting him on the back—that one of them, looking doubtfully at the prisoner, asked: "What will we do with him?"

"I already . . ." Charlie Ellis said complacently, "made arrangements with the cops . . . listen!"

There was the sound of angry sirens.

The End

CULINARY PITFALLS

(Continued from Page 19)

stirred till it clings to the spoon. The addition of a dessertspoonful of flour or cornstarch still further lessens the curdling tendency. It might almost seem as though cookery proceeded by the law of opposites—for though as little liquid as possible is used in the mixing of pastry, when making biscuit dough as much is incorporated as possible, making it as soft as is compatible with handling and rolling. Baking powder is used in the making of biscuits but should not be needed with pastry. Cookies belong to the pastry family—but owing to the time taken in cutting them a small amount of baking powder or soda is generally added. Dietitians permit egg-mixtures to be used in frying solely for the purpose of coating. The great heat suddenly applied to albumen renders it very indigestible, and fried eggs should never appear on the menu of the delicate.

ONE-MAN RANCH

(Continued from Page 5)

electric lights and running water. An artesian well in the barnyard puts water into the house and the surplus goes to the corrals and keeps their trough full. This home is only used in the summer months. Each brother taking his turn. Arthur will spend a couple of months on the ranch and Ed. will then move out with his family and Arthur move back to town.

They are both financially interested in other enterprises than the ranch. In 1929 the Medalta Potteries of Medicine Hat were in difficulty. Ed, thought that they had something good and put some money into the business. In 1931 he was put on the board of directors and a little later made president of the company. Under his direction the company has made a splendid recovery. Their artistic pottery articles are now sold all over the Dominion and they are expanding their business all of the time.

The Medicine Hat Greenhouses, a large concern that sells roses and other cut flowers all over Western Canada and have some five acres under glass were also having difficulties and they came to Ed. Gregory and asked him to take over the presidency of their company too, and pilot them back to prosperity. Their last annual statement showed a great improvement over the previous years report.

Thus while the title of this article is "A one Man Ranch," and one man does do most of the work, it is not difficult to see that there are two others, whose experience direction and good judgment are largely responsible for the success of the business.

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SPAVINS AND SIDEBONES

by LEON LOTHROPE

HORSES are again running into important money. Unsoundnesses and blemishes are taking on added importance, accordingly. Those that affect the feet and hocks, mainly, are briefly described herewith. It is worth money to the buyer of horses to know just what these unsoundnesses are, treatments, if any, and how seriously they handicap a horse for farm work.

A bone spavin makes its appearance, if any, on the inside and front part of the hock below the centre line or crease where the joint bends. A lime or bone deposit forms in the joint and on the end of the bone, generally causing lameness especially in the early stages. If low down it is called a jack spavin and does not as a rule bother the horse much. If higher up it causes the horse considerable pain when starting out but after the horse gets warmed up the lameness practically disappears. If the horse's leg is held by the toe and pulled forward and upward close to the body and then let down suddenly and the horse made to move off quickly it will generally go on three legs at first if it has a bone spavin. If the lime deposit is just on the surface of the joint bones, there is no projection on the outside and the spavin cannot be seen but the horse will be quite lame. This is called a Occult spavin.

Bone spavins, as a rule, are most painful when in the process of forming. After the lower small bones become completely welded to the larger bone between hock and fetlock they do not bother the animal so much. Treatment consists in blistering, or, firing with a hot iron, to increase the flow of blood to the joint and hasten the process. There is no cure. Bone spavins are thought to be due to strains from pulling or slipping, to injuries and to hereditary weakness of the hock in some animals which will not stand as much strain and weight as others. The toe or shoe of a spavined horse is worn away by his peculiar gait which is a slight hitch in the hip on the affected side and a decided dropping on the opposite hip.

The Bog Spavin

A BOG spavin is a swelling or puffing of the hock on the front and inside part. It is soft and full of the joint oil or synovial fluid. A similar swelling above and at the back of the main joint and in front of the point is called a thoroughpin. There is not much that can be done about it. Bandaging and massaging and plenty of exercise are the safest and surest treatments. The application of tincture of iodine to the swelling or the use of some good liniment helps to absorb the fluid. A horse is seldom lame from a bog spavin.

Ringbone and Sidebone

RINGBONE is a lime or bony deposit on the bones of the fetlock, generally of the front leg, and is similar in many respects to bone spavin. Lameness comes first, later a hard swelling develops over which the skin moves freely. Ringbone may be all round the bone or on just one side. It may be high up near the fetlock or low down near the hoof head. There are two bones between the coffin bone, which is inside the hoof, and the fetlock. Ringbone may

develop on either of these bones. The horse generally "points" or extends the foot with ringbone ahead of the other when at rest. Like bone spavin he starts off lame and generally "warms into it" and the lameness disappears. The treatment for ringbone is much the same as for bone spavin.

Splint is seldom a serious condition. It is a growing together of the large bone in the foreleg with the smaller bone or bones just below the knee. It is generally on the inside of the leg and about 70 per cent of mature horses have it. If it is high up and interferes with the knee action it sometimes causes lameness but this does not often last for a great length of time.

Sidebones are a hardening of one or both of the lateral cartilages which are

situated at the top and sides of the hoof. They are generally found at the corners of the heel on the front feet but some times extend around to the side and then are quite prominent. The horse's hoof illustrated herewith has a very large sidebone well around from the heel. Horses show lameness when developing sidebones but do not "warm out" of it as they do with ringbone or spavin. Sidebones seldom interfere with the usefulness of a horse when working in the field. But on city streets and hard roads they often prove a decided hindrance. Blistering and firing are some times used in treating sidebones but keeping on soft ground is the best treatment together with keeping the feet properly trimmed. Causes are said to be injury and faulty conformation of

the fetlock and hoof. One authority claims it is due to the use of high-heeled shoes that take the weight off the frog and throw it onto the lateral cartilages.

Curb, Stringhalt and Capped Hocks

A CURB is a swelling or bulging at the back of the hind leg about six inches below the point of the hock. It is caused by anything that brings about a thickening of the ligament, tendon or skin at this region, such as over-exertion, jumping, rearing up, etc. A curb is often found on horses with a tendency toward "sickle" or "cow" hocks. When lameness results from curb, use high-heeled shoes to remove the strain from the part. Curb should always be regarded seriously as it often results in permanent lameness. Complete rest, cold water applications followed by iodine and fly blisters are helpful.

Stringhalt is a spasmodic jerking of one or both hind legs. In bad cases the leg is jerked up high and may strike the belly, the downward movement is also rapid and forceful. It is most noticeable in turning, backing and walking. A surgical operation which severs one of the tendons at a point below the hock often cures or partially remedies the trouble. No one is just sure what causes stringhalt. It is thought to be a hereditary weakness.

Windgalls are soft, puffy swellings filled with joint oil or synovial fluid that appear around the fetlock. They are not serious, as a rule, and often disappear of themselves. Bandaging and massaging is helpful in reducing them.

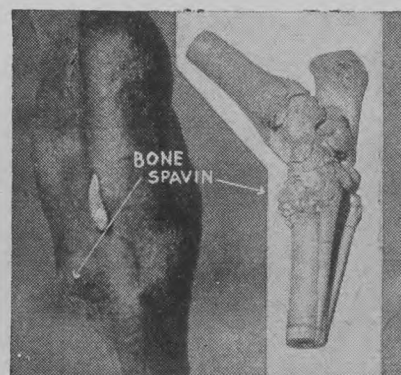
Capped hock is a soft enlargement that comes on the point of the hock and is filled with fluid. It may be hot and painful but usually not sensitive to the touch. It does not seem to do much good to blister it but painting with tincture of iodine helps to reduce the swelling. It seldom interferes with the usefulness of the horse but is generally an eyesore because it is so conspicuous.

An Educational Day

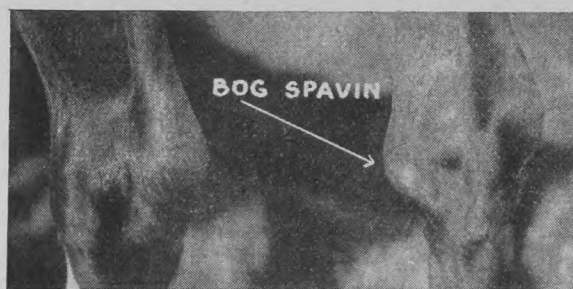
THE pictures presented with this story were all taken by The Nor'-West Farmer at the Portage la Prairie fair last summer. The Portage la Prairie Regional Class B Fair put on what was termed an educational day at their 1934 summer exhibition. Demonstrations and talks on type and conformation in draft horses, beef and dairy cattle as well as bacon hogs. The feature that created keenest



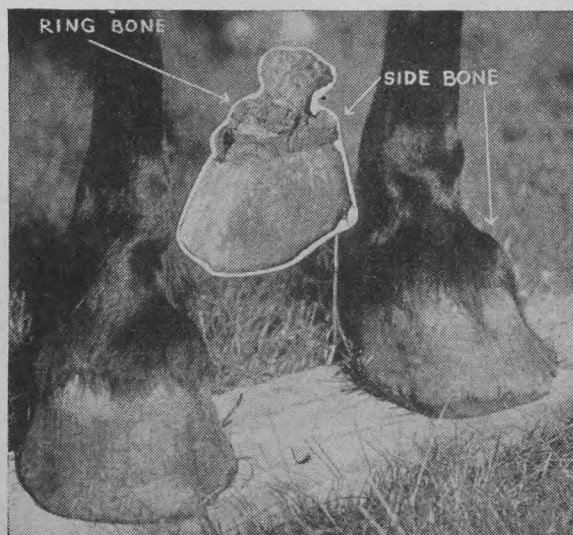
Demonstrating breed types in pure bred live stock at the Portage la Prairie, Man., Exhibition.



The bone spavin is found on the inside, lower part of the hock. The hock joint, at right, shows the bony growth on the joint.



A good-sized bog spavin. This is soft and is filled with joint oil. It is not a serious condition and seldom causes lameness.



Illustrating the location of ringbones and sidebones. Inset shows the bones of the foot affected by these unsoundnesses.

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interest and certainly the most original was the demonstration of unsoundnesses in horses. George Jones, of the Colonization Finance Corporation, who was largely responsible for the development of the educational side of the fair, was fortunate in getting together a number of horses that exhibited very fine specimens of the different unsoundnesses in horses. Dr. Harry Ross, of Brandon; T. P. Devlin, Superintendent of Agriculture, C.N.R., Winnipeg; and Mr. Jones conducted the demonstration. They not only had horses showing bog and bone spavins, side bones, splints, curb and the like but also had the skeletal bones with some of these unsoundnesses which clearly showed just what happens to the bone in the case of bone spavin, ring bone, side bone, splint and the like.

BACK TO THE LAND IN B.C.

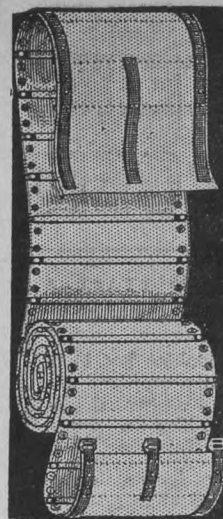
THE B.C. Government, co-operating with certain private individuals, is assisting in a small movement to take a limited number of persons off relief and settle them on cleared and logged-off land in the Sayward district on Vancouver Island. J. E. Armishaw, an old-time settler of the district, has made available 150 acres of cleared land and 30,000 acres of logged-off land is open to be taken up in the same area. An organization known as the Economic Security Co-operative Association has been formed of which J. G. Paynter, formerly prominent in farmers' organization work in Saskatchewan, is secretary. It aims to settle about 15 families this season and if results are satisfactory to extend operations. Settlers are to remain on relief for a limited period, relief being paid into a mutual bank account for the association and used for the common good.

TREES DID WELL WITHOUT WATER

THE accompanying snapshots were sent to The Nor'-West Farmer by Miss R. I. Zluchoski, R.R. No. 6, Saskatoon, Sask., who planted the Manitoba maples in May, 1931, on land where potatoes had been grown the previous year, and which was kept well cultivated and free of weeds. The trees were planted according to instructions sent with them from the Forestry Station at Indian Head, Sask. Weeds were kept down by using a one-horse cultivator between the rows and hand hoe between the trees. This method of cultivation apparently conserved all moisture that fell which seemed to be quite sufficient to keep the trees growing, as Miss Zluchoski says: "I did not water them one bit during the driest period." Out of 400 trees planted in the plot shown, not more than five died. Some of the maples now stand over eight feet high. The grower says she attributes the success to plenty of cultivation which took some time, effort and energy but no expense. The result is the beginning of a good shelter belt and a spot of beauty to be proud of.



This is another case of "before and after," the upper snapshot showing the tree at planting time in 1931, and the lower, the same spot in July, 1934. Photos and information supplied by Miss R. I. Zluchoski, R.R. No. 6 of Saskatoon, Sask.



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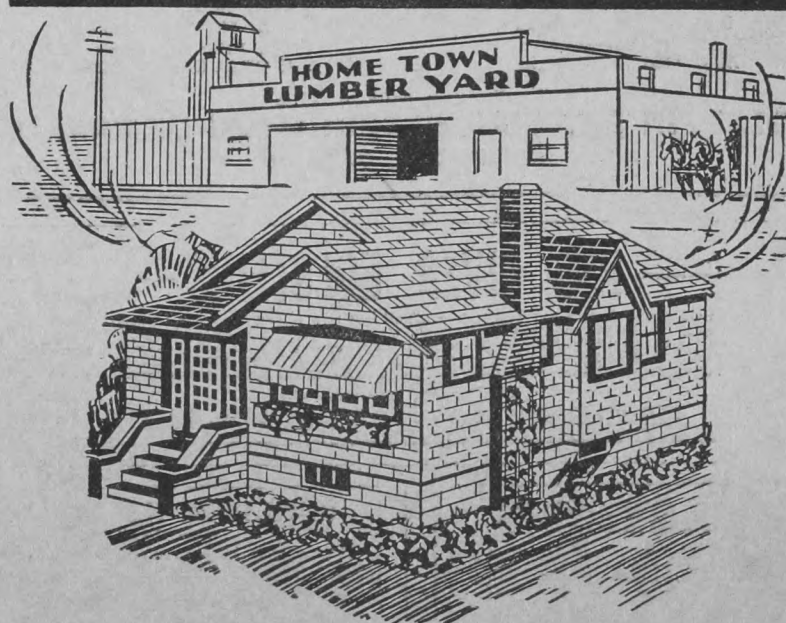
XXXX GRADE—For canvases 396 inches (33 ft.) and longer, any width up to 42 inches. Same as XXX except that we use 2-inch 2-ply rubber belting for side belts and 2-inch leather end straps and two leather discs between each slat on each side. Price per inch in length. **.08**

State whether side straps are flush with end of slats or set in.

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State numbers on back of old shares when ordering. We have shares to fit every plow, sizes as listed.

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See them at the Fairs.

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\$ In the production of milk and butter fat Holsteins stand supreme. 960 Canadian Holsteins have produced over 20,000 lbs. of milk in one lactation on R.O.P. test.

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\$ Experimental Farm figures prove that Holstein production is the most economical production. That is why more Holsteins have been bought in 1935 than in any similar period in history.

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This booklet has been specially prepared for those interested in establishing a purebred Holstein herd. Write for a copy. Free of charge.

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HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

RED RIVER HOLSTEINS

Prices are going up! It will pay you to buy a bull calf now if you are going to need a new bull in the next 18 months. Bulls on hand from one month to one year old, of **Springbank Snow Countess** and **Johanna Rag Apple Pabst** breeding. Now booking orders for sons of **MONTVIC RAG APPLE HARTOG**, one of the best proven sons of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst. "Hartog" has two All American offsprings and has a Mount Hope Index of 18,090 lbs. milk and 669 lbs. fat with his first nine dam-daughter pairs.

Good udders, type and test.

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We are establishing a herd of Excellent and Gold Medal type cows of proven blood lines and using bulls of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst breeding. Will be showing at Brandon, Portage and probably Dauphin.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

A full herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle from the C.P.R. Farm, Coaldale, sired by **Middlebrook Prince 33rd** will be exhibited at all Prairie and Coast fairs.

Holsteins from the Strathmore Supply Farm; Hampshire and Suffolk sheep from the C.P.R. Farm, Tilley, will also be exhibited.

E. W. JONES Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry
CALGARY, ALBERTA

OAKRIDGE HOLSTEINS

(Accredited)

I am offering for sale young bulls from R.O.P. cows and sired by **COLONY SIR HEILO HENGERVELD 98214**; also a two year old bull out of "Old Segs" our cow with a record of 23,437 lbs. milk and 920 lbs. fat and sired by **King Gloriana Snow**, also bull calf from same cow. Some females for sale.

W. J. L. HEPBURN - VIRDEN, MAN.

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(The Best of Carnation Blood)

Our third Carnation herd sire **CARNATION GOVERNOR INVINCIBLE**, by Governor of Carnation. His dam is a daughter of Carnation Matador Masterpiece. Our other sires are **Carnation Romeo Daisy** and **Carnation Defender**, son of Inka the Great and Carnation Ormsby Piebe, with 865.1 lbs. butterfat at 3 years.

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H. & C. P. Elwell - Blackfalds, Alta.

FIVE SHORTHORN BULLS

All dark red, ready for service, sired by **COLLYNIE'S CHIEFTAIN**, dams sired by **QUARTERCLAD**. Priced to sell.

JAMES PARTRIDGE
CARNDUFF SASKATCHEWAN

BREEDERS' NOTES

Breeders of Pure Bred Live Stock Are Invited to Send in Reports of Sales, Purchases, Production Records, etc., for These Columns.

DATES TO BE REMEMBERED

June 20-22—Can. Seed Growers' Annual Meeting, Edmonton.
June 24-28—C.S.T.A. Annual Convention, Edmonton.
June 27-28—Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Convention, Maple Creek, Sask.
July 1-5—Exhibition, Brandon, Man.
July 8-13—Exhibition, Calgary, Alta.
July 15-20—Exhibition, Edmonton, Alta.
July 22-27—Exhibition, Saskatoon, Sask.
July 29-August 3—Exhibition, Regina, Sask.
Aug. 28-Sept. 4—Can. Pac. Exhibition, Vancouver.

GEO. P. BOURNS, Cartwright, Man., says the horse business is doing better. He sold a pair of pure bred Percheron fillies, three-year-old, to **Drewry Brothers**, Mather, Man., and had lots of inquiry for young work horses.

D. H. FRASER, Emerson, Manitoba, has recently purchased the beautiful black hackney mare, "Maud," from the **T. Eaton Co.**, Winnipeg. This is an exceptionally good specimen of the Hackney breed and in Mr. Fraser's capable hands should do well.



Lessnessock Humanity, champion Ayrshire bull at the recent Show, Ayr, Scotland, bred by the A. W. Montgomerie, Lessnessock and owned by R. M. Reid, Falkirk.

J. LUTHY, Hulton P.O., Man., recently purchased a carload of Holstein cattle in the Shoal Lake, Kelloe districts. He obtained five pure bred cows from **Alex. Johnston**, Kelloe, and five from **Jas. A. Fleming**, of the same place; two pure breds and one grade from **W. J. Short**, of Shoal Lake, and six grade cows and a pure bred bull from **Nesbitt & Martin**, of Shoal Lake.

E. A. WILKINS, Reston, Man., who had both the champion and reserve champion bulls at the Brandon Winter Fair and Bull Sale, reports the sale of two bull calves, full brothers of his winners at Brandon. **Chas. C. Thomson**, Gilbert Plains, Man., got one, and **A. S. Wortman**, Glenavon, Sask., the other.

MRS. S. A. JESSON, Pelly, Sask., two years ago sold her Shorthorn herd bull, **Browndale Coronet 2nd**, to **Crispin Bros.**, Rossburn, Man., who have in turn sold him to **Leggatt, Lane & Hacking**, of Birtle and Solsgirth, Man.

Crispin Bros. were so well pleased with their first purchase that they have just purchased **Scottish Minstrel** by **Thornham Minstrel** from **Mrs. Jesson**. **Scottish Minstrel** was the sire of the champion Shorthorn steer at the 1933 Royal Show and he has bred good cattle. He was bred by **Duncan Campbell** and belongs to the Flowergirl family that has produced so many champions for **T. A. Russell**, Downsview, Ont.

A RECENT sale of ten Clydesdale mares and one three-year-old stallion for shipment to North Dakota is of interest to horsemen. **Jas. Lytle**, Roland, Man., sold two mares; **Elgin Bartley**, Roland, one mare; **Martin & Fewster**, Sperling, one mare; **Alex. Davidson**, Sperling; three mares; **B. F. Jamieson**, Roland, two mares; **J. D. Palmer**, Treherne, one mare; **R. T. Elford**, Carman, one three-year-old stallion.

These are a good lot of horses and should advertise Manitoba Clydesdales in North Dakota. **Jas. Lytle** and **Richard Wilson**, Roland, Man., assisted **Mr. Sheritt** in locating these horses and **Mr. T. A. Johnson**, district agriculturist at Carman, Man., gave assistance in getting papers in connection with the shipment prepared.

ROWLAND NESS, DeWinton, Alta., reports that the Ayrshire business is fairly active in his province. He sold two heifers to and purchased a bull from **A. L. Young**, of Brooks. The heifers were by **Clarabelle's Prince John**, and the bull is from a daughter of **Lakeview Lillian** with over 20,000 lbs. of milk and is sired by a son of the great breeding bull, **Noble Betsy Wylie**. Mr. Ness also sold bulls to **W. L. Barker**, Calgary, and an extra good one to **J. F. Canning**, McLeod, sired by **Bridgeview Jock**, a "AA" bull, formerly at the head of the herd of **Wm. Brown**, Deloraine, Man., president of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

JOHN A. TURNER, one of the pioneer pure bred live stock breeders of Alberta, died in Victoria, B.C., on May 7. The late Mr. Turner settled south of Calgary in 1886 and very soon afterward took up the breeding and importing of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. His work with Clydesdales was particularly noteworthy, some of the best individuals of that breed brought into Western Canada over a quarter of a century, or bred in the prairie provinces during that time, being of his breeding or importation. In 1914, Mr. Turner sold his establishment to the late **Paul Brett**, another well-known pioneer of Clydesdale and Shorthorn circles, and retired to Victoria. The late Mr. Turner was born at **Manneston**, Linlithgow, Scotland, in 1867.

DR. A. G. HOPKINS, Surbiton, Sask., breeder of dual-purpose Shorthorns, sold two heifers and a bull all sired by **Bladen Acrobat**, to **Dr. H. E. Alexander**, well-known surgeon, of Saskatoon, for his farm at **Clarksboro**. The two heifers were carrying the services of **Lakeside Royal Bates**, whose five dams in the three top crosses have an average of over 10,000 lbs. of milk. **T. E. Light**, Spruce Lake, was shipped a red roan bull, **Stockwell Register**, from a good low set 1,420 lb. cow with an R.O.P. record of 7,314 lbs. milk in 301 days and a test of 4.03 per cent fat. **Dr. Hopkins** comments on the feed situation in his district last year as follows: "Last year fearing a fodder shortage we cut wheat when in the blossom stage. It contained 25 per cent Russian Thistle, windrowed it next day after mowing and a day later stacked it. The favorable opinion we formed of this hay when feeding it, was backed up by a chemical analysis made through the courtesy of **Dr. Archibald**, director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa. The analysis stated that Russian Thistle when in the earlier stages of growth possesses a high protein content and is rich in phosphoric acid and lime, especially the latter."



Colony Vrouka DeKol Colantha, a purebred Holstein cow owned by the Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C., that recently completed an R.O.P. record of 23,868 lbs. of milk and 862 lbs. of fat with a test of 3.61 in 365 days. She is sired by Sir Romeo Mildred Colantha 6th.

If in the market for good live stock—patronize breeders advertising in this issue.

HEREFORD BULLS

Two choice Hereford bulls for sale, one yearling and one two-year-old sired by **W. S. Gay Lad 282**.

J. G. KIRKWOOD
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We have on hand at present five nice bull calves. All from R.O.P. dams. Herd fully accredited.

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P.O. BOX 336, REGINA, SASK.

GOOD FEEDERS !!

Yes, this is the time to **BUY HEREFORDS**

A list of our breeders will tell you where to buy them.

BULLS - COWS - HEIFERS

CANADIAN HEREFORD BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION
ANCASTER - ONTARIO

NESBITT & MARTIN, Shoak Lake, Man., have recently been granted an official Record of Performance certificate covering the production of a four-year-old member of their pure bred Holstein herd, Gloriana Toitilla Snow, who produced 14,795 lbs. of milk and 523 lbs. of fat on yearly test. She was milked three times daily for 265 days and twice daily for the remainder of her lactation period, producing over a ton of milk a month for three months.

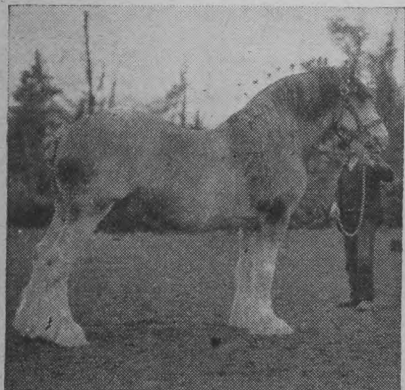
ALEX. S. McDUGALL and Geo. T. Baillie, both of Champion, Alberta, went out to the Prince of Wales Ranch, High River, at the time of the Calgary Bull Sale and each bought a herd sire by the imported Cruggleton Shylock. Mr. McDougall's is a dark red from an imported Marshall bred dam and Mr. Baillie's is a roan.

JAS. READ, Virden, Manitoba, bought a Butterfly cow sired by Browndale Goldspur by Browndale Count with a bull calf at foot by Glenburn Field Marsall and also a 9 months old heifer by Burglars Guard. These were purchased from Col. F. H. Deacon, Unionville, Ont., for Mr. Read by Jas. B. Davidson, Western Representative of the Canadian Shorthorn Association. In the April issue of The Nor'-West Farmer reference was made to this purchase of Mr. Read's and Mr. Davidson was credited with the sale. Actually he made the purchase for Mr. Read.

J. W. HOSFORD, South Edmonton, has just qualified a five-year-old Holstein cow of his own breeding, Daleford Winnifred DeKol, in the Canadian Record of Performance with a production of 17,572 lbs. of milk and 610 lbs. of fat. Several of her stable mates also made creditable records including the four-year-old Mechthilde Korndyke Hermione, who produced 14,829 lbs. of milk with 461 lbs. of fat in a year, and the five-year-old, Koba McKinley Westport, who gave 14,752 lbs. of milk and 456 lbs. of fat in 305 days. All three animals were milked twice daily for their entire lactation period.

THE all time record for the sale of pure bred Canadian Holsteins which was established in the month of April was broken in May, according to official figures just made public by G. M. Clemons, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. A total of 3,607 head were sold in May as compared with 3,121 in April, an increase of approximately 16 per cent. As compared with May, of 1934, this represents an increase of 2,320 head or 180 per cent. On May 17, 262 head were transferred, which is the largest number ever passing through the office in one day.

Exports to the United States amounted to 1,214 head which brings the total this year to 3,609. This total has never been exceeded in any similar period. As a result of the tremendous demand, registrations are increasing and on May 20 a new record was established when 177 head were registered during the day. For the entire month of May an increase of 33¼ per cent was effected



Radiance, the Clydesdale Stallion now standing at service at Agassiz, B.C. for the Dominion Department of Agriculture. He was bred by the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head and has been a prominent prizewinner at western shows and the Toronto Royal.



Southwick Miss Murray 2nd, the imported Ayrshire cow owned by Mrs. Lew Brydon, Armstrong, B.C., that recently completed an R.O.P. record of 15,185 lbs. milk and 770 lbs. butterfat with a test of 5.09 in 365 days.

over May, of 1934. The May sales bring the total for the year to 11,724 as compared with 6,046 in the same period of last year, in increase or approximately 94 per cent. Total registrations in the same period were 13,035 representing a gain of 22 per cent over the 1934 figures.

SOUTHWICK MISS MURRAY 2ND, an imported Ayrshire cow, recently completed a Canadian R.O.P. record of 770 pounds of butterfat in 365 days. This cow is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lew Brydon, of Armstrong, B.C., and in her last lactation gave 15,185 pounds of milk with an average test of 5.09 per cent. A year ago this cow was the highest in her class in Canada, and in May, 1934, completed a record of 495 pounds of butterfat in 305 days. Although of comparatively recent origin, the Brydon herd is well known in British Columbia. Mr. Brydon and his family have followed the very wise policy of buying the foundation cattle for their herd on the basis of quality rather than quantity. The herd has grown rapidly under wise management, and there are now 18 registered Ayrshires in it. At the present time there are eleven head on official test, and there have been some other remarkable records made by this herd of cows.

CARE OF HIDES

BEEF hides given a little extra attention will not only keep indefinitely but will fetch top prices when sold. A large percentage of hides shipped in the summer are found to be partly or wholly spoiled and are worth much less.

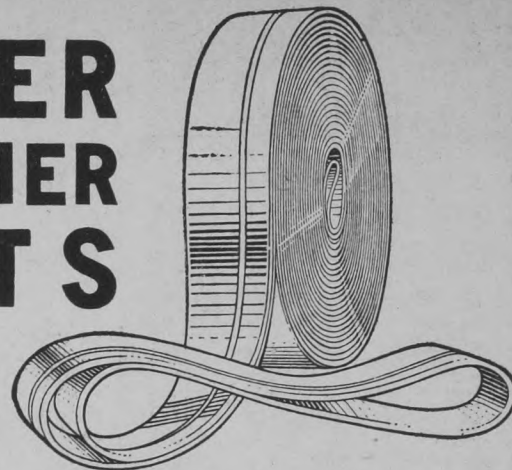
This waste of valuable hides in the summer season is quite unnecessary. Deterioration of hides may usually be traced to two distinct wrong methods of handling. Often they are rolled together and tied up right after being taken off the animal. This does not allow the natural heat of the hides to be given off and the hide is spoiled in a surprisingly short time. Sometimes again although cooled sufficiently they are left to lie in a warm place too long a time with the same result.

Two conditions in which hides are usually sold will here be considered. The first of these are green hides, e.g., hides in the natural condition. Hides intended to be sold this way should first be spread on a cool floor, hair down, preferably cement and left for a short time to cool off entirely. Then tie up and sell the same day. The writer has known hides to spoil the same day as taken off the animal in summer.

The second treatment, namely, salting or curing hides is used much more extensively. By salting hides they are preserved indefinitely and bring highest prices as well. First cool off as described in the previous method. Leaving the hide in this position rub in a good quantity of salt, applying it more liberally in the thicker and fleshier parts. Be sure not to miss any of the edges. A hide of about sixty pounds requires six or seven pounds of salt. To prevent any unnecessary loss of weight spread an old blanket over it to prevent too much drying and leave for ten or fifteen days and roll up.

Not only will hides given this simple treatment keep indefinitely in the warm summer season but will also fetch top prices when sold if never frozen.—B.D.F., Man.

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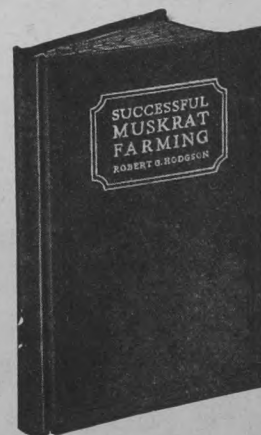
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Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 105

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HEREFORDS—ALBERTA UNIVERSITY
Panama Strain bulls—serviceable age. Percy Williams, Bruderheim, Alta. 85

HEREFORD BULLS OR FEMALES?
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Mink, Foxes, Fitch, Marten, Etc.

RAISE QUEBEC MINK. DIVERSIFY
your farm products profitably. Full information. Assiniboine Fur Ranch, 84 Canora, Winnipeg. 65

CUB BEARS WANTED. WRITE HEAD-
quarters. Reliable Bird Co., Winnipeg. 65

PAYING HIGHEST PRICE FOR BABY
bears. Crowe, Wayne, N.J. 65

POULTRY AND EGGS

Baby Chicks

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES on CHICKS

MILLER'S CHAMPIONS
from Manitoba Inspected and Saskatchew-
an Blood-Tested Flocks. Guaranteed 100% live arrival. Order direct from this ad to save time. Manitoba and Ontario orders only accepted. Mostly for immediate delivery. Wire for C.O.D. shipments.

White Leghorns \$ 6.75
Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns 7.75
Minorcas, Anconas 8.75
Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds 8.75
Buff Orpingtons 9.75
Silverlaced Wyandottes 10.75
Grade "AA" Quality, Trade Mark Registered with breeding certificate:

White Leghorns 8.75
Barred Rocks 9.75
Reds, Wyandottes 10.75
Orders less than 100 add 1c per chick.

New Prices on Pullet Chicks
Pullets, G't'd 97% accuracy: Leghorns, \$16.00;
Barred Rocks, \$17.00 hundred.
Orders less than 100 add 1c per chick.

"Manitoba's Oldest Established Hatchery"
E. S. MILLER HATCHERIES, WINNIPEG, MAN.

In this department are inserted advertisements, properly classified, of any and everything that farmers and their families wish to buy, sell or exchange. Send payment with order.

When figuring the cost, name and address must be counted. Initials and groups of figures count as one word each.

EXAMPLE: "Bull—\$175.00. C. J. Black" would be counted as 5 words.

Regular Classified Advertising Rates:

12 Cents a Word for Each Insertion.

Special Long Term Rates:

5 insertions at regular cost of 4.

9 insertions at regular cost of 7.

12 insertions at regular cost of 9.

(Special rates apply only when full payment is made in advance).

Special Rate For Farm Help:

A special rate of 50c per insertion will be accepted from farm help wanting position. Advertisements not to exceed 25 words.

All orders must reach us 10 days in advance of publication date, which is the 15th of each month.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Baby Chicks

TAYLOR'S CHIX REDUCED

Hatched from Government Banded Hens only

	100	50	25
White Leghorns.....	\$6.50	\$3.45	\$1.95
Barred Rocks.....	7.50	3.95	2.15
White Wyandottes.....	8.00	4.25	2.25
Reds, Wyandottes.....	8.00	4.25	2.25
Anconas; Minorcas.....	8.00	4.25	2.25

Mixed Chicks, \$6.00 per 100.

Immediate Delivery Guaranteed. 100% Alive.

Alex Taylor Hatchery, 362 Furby St., Winnipeg

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS



are fumigated against disease and hatched from Gov't Banded Rocks ONLY. Mostly for immediate delivery. 100% live arrival. Wire for C.O.D. shipments.

White Leghorns.....	\$ 7.00
Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Minorcas.....	8.00
Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons, Anconas.....	9.00
Silverlaced Wyandottes.....	11.00
Jersey Giants, Langshans.....	12.00

"AA" Quality with breeding certificate.

White Leghorns.....	9.00
Barred Rocks.....	10.00
Reds, Wyandottes.....	11.00

Pullets! 97% accuracy Guaranteed!

Leghorns, \$16.00; B. Rocks and Others, 17.00
Write for prices on Cockerel Chicks. Last Hatch July 15th. Orders less than 100 add 1c per chick.

Orders from Manitoba and Ontario only.

RELIABLE HATCHERIES WINNIPEG, MAN.

LEGHORN PULLET CHIX 16c

Barred Rock Pullets 18 cents.
Wyandottes; R.I. Reds; White Rocks; Anconas; Minorcas 18 cents. Immediate Delivery Guaranteed. 100% Alive.

Alex Taylor Hatchery, 362 Furby St., Winnipeg

BABY CHICKS. GOVERNMENT AP-

proved and blood-tested. March, April Leghorns, \$10.00; Rocks, \$11.00; May Leghorns, \$8.00; June, \$7.00. May Rocks, \$10.00; June, \$8.50 per 100. Established 15 years. (Government permit 203). Free catalogue. "Winter Egg" Farm Hatchery, Lethbridge, Alberta. 65

GOVERNMENT APPROVED CHICKS.

White Leghorns, \$7.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, \$8.00 per 100. Oakland Hatcheries, 200-202 Kensington St., St. James, Man. 65

Minorcas

GOVERNMENT APPROVED ROSE
comb Black Minorca eggs 75c. for 15. Mrs. H. Robson, Melior, Sask. 65

Poultry Supplies

NO LICE — MORE EGGS — WHERE
Stanfield's Lice Kill is used. Gets every louse, or money refunded. No dusting or dipping or odor. B. Davidson, of Sardin, B.C., says: "I find this remedy the best lice-kill and preventative I have ever used, and it is easy to apply." Big tube treats 200 birds. 60 cents or \$1.00 brings two big tubes postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co., Ltd., Winnipeg or Calgary. 65

AUTOS AND TRACTORS

Parts, Repairs, Etc.

22 ACRES OF TRACTORS, TRUCKS,
cars. Remember we wrecked 500 tractors of 50 makes and models, hundreds of trucks and cars. Get your used parts from us. We are the largest wreckers in the West. We sell cheap. Write, wire, phone 1967 Main. Elmwood Auto Wrecking Company, Galesburg, Illinois. Wanted to buy all makes of tractors everywhere. 65

CAR OWNERS, ATTENTION!—WRITE
for our free catalogue. Largest stock of accessories and new and used parts in Canada. Tractor parts; generators for charging batteries; ignition parts and repair work. Everything else for your car at big savings. The Auto Wrecking Company Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg, Man. 65

NEW — 5-INCH SPADE LUGS FOR
John Deere—25c. McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30—35c. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., 544 Mulberry St., Galesburg, Ill. 65

AUTOS AND TRACTORS

Parts, Repairs, Etc.

MAGNETO REPAIRS AND PARTS.
Automotive Rewinding Co., 241 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 65

HELP AND AGENTS WANTED

Dealers Wanted

TO SELL WATKINS QUALITY PRODUCTS

We have a number of good country routes now open for ambitious, reliable men, between the ages of 25 and 50, who can provide themselves with a suitable travel outfit and who want to get established in an independent and profitable business of their own, supplying staple articles and household and farm necessities direct to the consumer. For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO.
Winnipeg. Rural Dept. "A"

WANTED—MORE AMBITIOUS MEN.
Greatest opportunity after practical apprenticeship training—Diesel Engineering—Electricity—Radio—Aviation—Garage Mechanics—Welding—Barbering or Hairdressing. Many positions opening. Literature free. Write Modern Training Systems, Headquarters 580 Main Street, Winnipeg. Branches principal Canadian cities. 85

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL LEATHER
neckties or silk neckties for us. We sell you at a price that allows you to make 100% commission. Write today for free samples and particulars. Ontario Neckwear Company, Dept. 562, Toronto 8, Ont. 75

WE WANT AGENTS IN EVERY DISTRICT
in Canada to sell dry goods remnants for us. Remnants are always needed and sell in every home. Particulars free. Eastern Textiles, New Glasgow, Quebec. 65

EVERCLEAN LINEN TABLECLOTHS.
Ink, dirt, removed two seconds, 57 other lines. Dresses, shirts, etc. Free outfit. Dept. 3, Triangle Products, Montreal. 65

AGENTS — \$10.00 DAILY. TAKE
orders guaranteed hosiery. Wear three months or replaced free. Free sample outfits. Dept. D, Triangle Mills, Montreal. 65

SELL GENUINE LEATHER TIES.
Can't be told from silk. Washable. Won't wrinkle. (Sample 50c. Paris Novelty, Winnipeg. 26

FARMS, REAL ESTATE

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Company's land settlement plan offers unlimited opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Department of Natural Resources, 923 First St. East, Calgary. 65

MELFORT, TISDALE, NIPAWIN DIS-
tricts. Beautiful improved and fully equipped farms—also partly improved and raw lands for sale at bargain prices. Immediate possession. In order to save time give full particulars in first letter. Pat Hayes, Land Agent and Business Locator, Tisdale, Sask. 75

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, 290 BROKEN,
buildings, water supply, good loam. Cash payment required. Box 78, Edam, Sask. 75

HELP AND AGENTS WANTED

Position Wanted

HELLO FARMERS! MIDDLE-AGED
man wants a job the year round with a good farmer who is able to pay up without government aid. Give number of different stock and complete details in first letter. Box 305, Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 65

NURSERY STOCK

ORDER DARWIN TULIPS NOW.
\$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000. After Glow, Clara Butt, Rev. Ewbank, Pride Haarlem, Venus, City of Haarlem, M. F. Saunders, Ings Yellow, Eight Dahlia \$1.00. Betty Davis, Kay Francis, Satan, Earheart, Lord Autumn, Cavalcade, Ruby Taylor, Shirley Temple. Get full list. Postpaid H. R. Flower Gardens, Pemberton, N.J., U.S.A. 65

CANADIAN PACIFIC BULB GARDENS
—Duncan, Vancouver Island. Tulips, daffodils, description catalogued under Royal Horticultural Society's classification—hyacinths, irises. 65

S.D. STRAWBERRY PLANTS. 50c PER
100. Postpaid. Mrs. J. Brownlee. 65

Seed

PRIZE WINNERS IN

McFAYDEN SEED COMPANY

WHEAT ESTIMATING CONTEST

May 20, 1935.

McFayden Seed Company,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:

We, the undersigned judges in your Wheat Estimating Contest, which closed today, have counted the kernels in the one pound of No. 1 Northern Wheat, 1934 crop, weighing 63 1/4 lbs. per bushel. We found this contained 16,768 kernels. We examined the estimates and awarded the prizes in accordance with the rules of the contest, as follows:—

First Prize, \$100.00, to Mr. G. R. Whalen, 1420-8th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Second Prize, \$25.00, to C. Beach, Sidney, B.C. Third Prize, \$15.00, to Wm. James Cousins, Box 201, Coleman, Alta. Fourth Prize, \$10.00, to Mrs. H. W. Block, Millcroft, Alta. For easy reference we have classified under Provinces the fifty \$100 prize winners:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Mrs. F. McLennan, N. Bluff Rd., White Rock; Morton Read, Cowichan Station; S. Tanaka, R.R. 1, Port Haney; Ted. Lust, Quesnel; D. Anderson, R.R. 2, Nanaimo; Mrs. Erik Gaeb, Montney, ALBERTA—Mrs. F. R. Stauffer, 9125-82nd Ave., Edmonton; Mrs. G. J. Edwards, Box 446, Innisfail; Mrs. M. Sherman, 11122-96th St., Edmonton; Cecil McLeod, Bow Island; Mrs. Richard G. Saylor, Box 185, Carbon, SASKATCHEWAN—Mrs. A. R. Barnsley, Rockglen; Mrs. John Magwood, Radisson; Peter H. Webe, Gouldtown; Mrs. R. Brown, Box 60, Pelly; Mrs. Chas. McMahon, Box 5, Kinley; J. H. Shaw, Box 312, Melbart; R. DeGroot, Winter; J. J. Freymack, Wolkaw; Mrs. Chas. Kalesits, Lestock; Edward J. Pearce, Tisdale; Mrs. A. R. Leland, Tiger Hills; Mrs. H. H. Vangen, Limerick, MANITOBA—Thos. Stewart, Kelwood; W. D. Glover, Beresford; Mrs. Arthur Hobson, Holmfield; Jas. McLeod, Box 130, Dunlop; Henry W. Harmer, Box 23, Kenville; Mrs. J. F. Carter, Box 243, Manitou; Jas. Blackhall, Beulah. ONTARIO—Dan Bool, Quibell; Geo. Hillson, Agincourt; Mrs. Otto Stoesser, Bamberg; Miss Ruth Ellis, Harlowe; Carl Peck, R.R. 1, Rosslyn Village; C. Van Druen, Emo; T. H. Peters, Box 71, Red Willow; W. O. C. Jones, 418 Cartier Ave., Sudbury; E. F. Streeter, Box 200, Newmarket. QUEBEC—Mrs. Myrtle Vincent, Box 204, Sutton; Victor Foyle, St. Joseph d'Alma, Lake St. John; S. Watkins, 6657 Denmonts Ave., Ville Emard, Montreal; W. G. Barrington, Kingsbury. NOVA SCOTIA—M. Overon, Hantsport; Thos. L. Doucette, Clyburn Valley, South Ingonish; R. Bruce Lipsett, Middle Manchester, Guys Co. NEW BRUNSWICK—R. E. Magowan, Barsbyville, Kings Co.; Herbert W. Smart, Lindsay, R.R. 2, Car Co. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Henry W. Henderson, Margate; Mrs. D. MacEachern, Souris.

(Sgd.) S. P. STUART,
Advertising Mgr., Free Press Prairie Farmer.
(Sgd.) H. C. SKINNER,
Norris-Patterson Limited.
(Sgd.) C. G. WOODSIDE,
Circulation Manager, Nor'-West Farmer.

MACHINERY

SAMSON ROD WEEDERS — DIRECT
from manufacturer. 8-foot, \$52; 10-foot, \$55.00; 12-foot, \$60.00. Equipped with the New Steel Points—also special steel rods—10 or 12 foot, \$3.00 1019-10th Avenue, West, Calgary. 75

WHEN IN DOUBT ABOUT WHERE
repairs for your machinery may be secured write the "Service Department," The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

50 BARGAIN SEPARATORS, TRAC-
tors. Rebuilt. Attractive prices. New list. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 95

Bearings Rebabbed

HIGH-GRADE WORK AT LOWEST
prices. Manitoba Bearing Works, Winnipeg. 65

Belting, Etc.

MONEY-SAVING SALE: BELTING—
Saws—Motors—Pulleys and machinery of all kinds. Special sale. New rubber belting; 3 1/2-inch 3-ply at 12 cents per foot. Cordwood saws, new, guaranteed, 26-inch at \$3.00, 28-inch at \$4.00, 30-inch at \$4.80, 32-inch at \$6.40. N. Smith Belting Works, 138 York Street, Toronto. 65

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN
list on slightly used Rubber Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main Street, Winnipeg. 95

Grease Gun Fillers

TO FILL YOUR GREASE-GUNS WITH.
Save time, grease, and patience. Oscar Peterson, Wadena, Sask. 105

MACHINERY

Cream Separators

CREAM SEPARATOR SPECIALISTS. We repair any separator. Bowls re-tinned and re-balanced. Charges moderate. Sommer's Machine Works, 185 Pacific, Winnipeg. 95

Sheet Metal

CORRUGATED IRON — BARGAIN prices. Canadian Rogers Ltd., Winnipeg. 95

Welding

CRANKSHAFT SPECIALISTS, MANITOBA Welding, Winnipeg. 95

HOUSEHOLD

Dentistry

FIX YOUR OWN TEETH. "TOOTH-FIX" fills tooth cavities painlessly, easily. Used by thousands, only 50c. postpaid, complete outfit. Dentalco, 287 Spadina Ave., Toronto. 75

Dyers and Cleaners

FUR REPAIRS — SPECIAL SUMMER prices. Have them remodelled, relined, or repaired while Rose low prices prevail. Now you get first choice many beautiful linings. Insurance and storage while alterations being made. Use mail or express. Arthur Rose Ltd., Saskatoon and Regina, Sask. 65

Bees, Honey, Maple Syrup, etc.

WHILE IT LASTS—SIX TENS CLOVER \$5.00; twelve fives amber \$4.50. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 65

Stoves and Repairs

STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL MAKES of Canadian and American Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Green's Stove Co., 35 Martha Street, Winnipeg. 95

Sewing Machine Repairs, etc.

PARTS—NEEDLES—FOR ALL MAKES. Repairing; send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. 95

MISCELLANEOUS

Detective

DETECTIVES — EXPERIENCE unnecessary. Work home—travel. Write, George Waggoner, 2640-B. Broadway, New York. 56

Druggists Supplies

NERVOUSNESS, RHEUMATISM, ERUPTIONS, Catarrh; cause and correction with Schuessler Salts. Free literature. Biochemic Druggist, 33 Summerhill, Toronto. 65

Furs, Tanneries, Etc.

HORSEHAIR, HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS. Furs. Ship to J. E. Love, Calgary. 75

Lumber, Cordwood, Shingles, Etc.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, Poles. Cordwood and Slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 95

Medical

RELIEVE DELAYED AND STUBBORN menstruation by reliable pharmacist remedy. Positively safe. No C.O.D. Full treatment, \$3.00 by mail. Druggists Laboratories Co., P.O. Box 284, Regina, Sask. 95

THE CHINESE REMEDY FOR SKIN Diseases—Chang's Ointment will give quick result to Eczema; Psoriasis; Itch, etc. \$1.00 jar. Wo Fung Co., 11A Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. 95

Music and Musical Instruments

LEARN TO PLAY THE HAWAIIAN Guitar at home. Complete easy course. Beautiful Hawaiian Guitar given free with first lesson. Easy monthly payment plan. Full particulars free. Write to the Hawaiian Conservatory of Music, 251 H. St. Joseph Street, Quebec, P.Q. 75

SONG POEMS WANTED. SONGS AND musical compositions also considered for publication. Send MSS. Peter Derek, Ltd., Dept. NC/108, 140-A Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2, London, England. 95

SONG POEMS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Writer of hit tunes for radio stars will collaborate. Brilliant opportunity. Ray Cameron, 3 Crandall St., Binghamton, N.Y. 65

POPULAR MUSIC TAUGHT BY CORRESPONDENCE. For particulars write: Box 166, Balcarres, Sask. 65

SONG POEMS WANTED. FREE EXAMINATION. 50-50 plan. Song Bureau, Salem, Indiana. 95

Old Money Wanted

UP TO \$50.00 EACH PAID FOR U.S. Indian head cents. We buy all dates regardless of condition. Up to \$1.00 each paid for U.S. Lincoln Head cents. Up to \$150.00 each for Canadian coins. We buy stamp collections, medals, books, old paper money, gold, etc. Send 25c for large illustrated price list and instructions. Satisfaction guaranteed or 25c refunded. Hub CoinShop, 159-245 Front St., Sarnia, Ont. 56

MISCELLANEOUS

Old Money Wanted

UP TO \$300 PAID FOR DIMES DATE before 1895; Liberty head nickels \$200; 1909 pennies \$10; half cents \$250; United States cents \$2,000; half dimes \$150; 20c pieces \$100; 1927 50c \$2.00; Silver dollars \$2,500; gold dollars \$500; \$3.00 gold pieces \$1,000; \$5.00 gold pieces before 1888 \$5,000. Send 25c for complete new 1935 catalogue. Nationalcoin Company, (NW), Springfield, Mass. 65

Personal

The Modern Dowser

By Henri de France
A practical guide to the art of divining for water. Is well illustrated. Price \$1.00, postpaid.
Book Dept., THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg, Man.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF DOWSERS instructs professionals, amateurs, beginners and land owners in the fine points of water finding, making depth and volume determinations, tracing subterranean streams, charting pools, fissures, interpreting reactions to the operators to municipalities and individuals with water problems to solve, awards the degree of Master Dowser to members of experience and proved ability, issues pamphlets, answers questions, secures favorable publicity for water finders, aims to serve members in every way possible. Send stamped envelope for full information. Secretary, Canadian Society of Dowsers, 1136 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C. 95

WOMEN, DELAYED?

FOR QUICK RELIEF—USE FULL strength Menstru-Lax, a reliable relief compound, often moves unnatural irregularities, discouraging cases of long overdue delays generally relieved very quickly. Used and recommended by women everywhere. Full treatment and instructions \$3.00, or special combination treatment \$5.00. J. W. Davis, Box 226, Calgary, Alta. 65

LADIES — FOR MONTHLY DELAYS and irregularities, use Professor Dupree's French Specific Pills. Used by thousands of women for successful relief of irregular, overdue and painful delayed periods. Harmless and well-known for their beneficial results. \$1.25 a box. Double strength \$1.75 per box postpaid with instructions, or sent C.O.D. plus postage. Western Supply Agency, Box 212, Regina, Sask. 65

"SAFE COUNSEL"—512 PAGE BOOK. Illustrated, discusses problems of love, marriage; tells the whole truth about sex, eugenics, social practices, etc., in plain language. Full particulars about this marvelous book sent free to anyone over 18. (Stamp appreciated). Write today. International Distributors, P.O. Box 102, Station A, Toronto, Ont. 95

LOWEST PRICE ON LATEX SANITARY goods. Send 50c. for sample dozen or 3c. for sample and twelve-page catalogue. Drug Sundries, Vitolal for Men, French Female Tablets for Women, Complete Line of Sex Books, etc. Supreme Specialty, 169 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., or Box 11, Regina, Sask. 65

MEN! WANT NEW VITALITY? RE- gain your vigor, overcome weakness, nervous debility, signs of age, etc. Use Vitolal, these wonderful tablets are a revitalizing and re-constructive tonic, restoring youthful vigor. Harmless, guaranteed. 60 Tablets \$2.00, 25 tablets \$1.00. J. W. Davis, Box 226, Calgary, Alta. 65

FOR DELAYED MENSTRUATION USE "KoTaB" taken in warm bath. \$3.00. Also Dr. Ponselle's French Female Tablets for irregular periods. 30 tablets \$3.00. Order separate or double treatment using both. Highly recommended. Price \$5.00 postpaid. Donalda Co., Winnipeg Piano Bldg., Winnipeg. 65

LADIES WHEN DELAYED

or irregular use Dupree Pills. Often moves (stubborn) cases long overdue. \$2.00 box for \$1.20. \$5.00 Double Strength for \$1.70. C.O.D.'s accepted. Midwestern Sales Company, 826 Main, Winnipeg. 85

STOMACH PAINS ARE DANGEROUS. Use Walder's Maclean Stomach Powders. They kill excess acid; relieve Heartburn, Belching, Sour Stomach, Gastric Pains, etc. Doctors recommend, hospitals use similar formula. 50c or \$1.00 at druggists or write Central Drugs Ltd., Winnipeg. 65

MARRY NOW! CONFIDENTIAL INTRODUCTIONS arranged for you to beautiful girls, teachers, widows with property, business men, farmers, many wealthy, seeking mates. Members everywhere. Particulars 10c. World Correspondence Club, Box 226, Calgary, Alta. 65

"TRUTH OF SEX"

DOCTORS FRANK REVELATIONS. 32 pages illustrated. Indispensable to happiness in home life. Problems explained. Postpaid 25c. International Sales, Box 24, Toronto. 65

BEWITCH OTHERS! MAKE THEM love you. Wield powerful love control. Secure clever woman's private methods (confidential). Get secret charm. Revealing book, introducing you to new power, only 10c. (sealed). Gardin Co., Dept. 115, Box 352, G.C.A., New York. 65

KLEEREX—"THE WONDER HEALING Salve." Quick relief Eczema, Psoriasis, Impetigo, Salt Rheum, Poison Ivy and many other skin ailments. 50c; \$1.00; \$2.00; \$6.50. Ask your Druggist or write Kleerex Manufacturing Co., 271 Kennedy St., Winnipeg, Man. 105

MISCELLANEOUS

Personal

MARRY — INTRODUCTIONS BY PRIVATE letters. New system. Hundreds of lady members. Farmers' daughters, teachers, nurses, widows with property. Many wealthy members. Particulars 10c. Canadian Correspondence Club, Box 128, Calgary, Alta. 65

VARICOSE ULCERS — RUNNING Sores, Eczema and all other skin troubles healed while working. Many years of successful practice. Many testimonials. Price —50c; \$1.00 and \$1.50 per box of ointment. Nurse Dencker, Steel Block, Winnipeg. 105

DIFFERENT HEALING SALVES FOR all skin diseases available at 50c to \$6.25 per oz. Please enclose stamped envelope for price of salve for your skin disease and also mention what skin disease you have. Write now to: Usatuk, Box 90, Viceroy, Sask. 65

GENTLEMEN BUY SANITARY RUBBER supplies direct from manufacturer. Send 25c. for six samples and price-list or \$1.00 for 24 samples. We mail everything in plain sealed envelope. Novelty Rubber Co., Box 91, Hamilton, Ontario. 16

LOCATE GOLD AND SILVER. FREE \$3. Mineral Rods and working plans of guaranteed Treasure Finders, with illustrated book on "Finding Treasures and Mines." \$10 value for only \$3. Pacific Aircraft Co., 107-F. San Bruno, Calif. 65

DELAYED AND STUBBORN MEN- struation relieved by famous old prescription of registered pharmacist. Positively safe and efficient. Full treatment \$3.00; direct mail National Pharmaceutical Co., P.O. Box 153 Regina, Sask. 95

GET MARGARET SANGER'S FREE information for married people, and those contemplating matrimony. Send no money. Enclose three cent stamp. G. E. Duncan, P.O. Box 372, Vancouver, B.C. 105

GENTLEMEN—BUY SANITARY RUBBER supplies direct from manufacturers distributors. Send \$1.00 for one dozen (value \$4.00). Packed plain. Postage paid. Box 1054, Saskatoon, Sask. 75

LADIES! WHEN DELAYED DON'T use doubtful medicines and expect results. Order genuine D.F.S. Double Strength Pills, \$3.00 box; C.O.D.'s accepted. Walton Smith Company, Winnipeg. 65

SANITARY RUBBER GOODS — SEND 50c for sample dozen and free catalogue of sex books. Burdew; Lanteen & Menna. H.G. Laboratories Ltd., P.O. Box 394, Toronto, Ont. 65

FALSE TEETH MADE AND REPAIRED by mail, simple method. Easy payments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ward's Dental Laboratory, Box D-38, Station "A," Montreal. 65

RUPTURED? FOR RELIEF, COMFORT and positive support try our advanced method. No elastic—no undertraps or steel. Write Smith Mfg. Co., Dept. 91, Preston, Ont. 85

RELIEVE DELAYED AND STUBBORN menstruation. Use "Kotab." Safe, reliable—no pills. Taken in warm bath. \$3.00 postpaid. Paris Novelty, Dept N, Winnipeg. 16

MOTHERS! WRITE: THE SOCIETY de Hygienique, Dept E, 441 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C. for confidential information on family limitation. 95

PROBLEMS? WHAT'S YOURS? GET advice from "Douglas" Astrologer. Send birth date and 15c. for trial reading. One question answered. 410 Fourth St., S., Lethbridge, Alta. 65

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN Correspondents. Proposition 10c. Write Wablare, 16 Cambridge St., London, S.W., England. 46

SPECIAL — PRICE AND QUALITY. 24 Tetratex (purest Latex) \$1.00 Five year guarantee. Catalogue free. Box 332-N, Victoria. 75

SANITARY DRUGGIST SUPPLIES. Feminine Hygiene leaflet free. Donalda Specialties, Winnipeg Piano Bldg., Winnipeg. 65

FRENCH PHOTO NOVELTIES. CATALOGUE with pictures, 10c. Walton Smith Company, Winnipeg, Man. 65

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIR- ing an early marriage. Please write O. Chambers, Uno, Man. 65

QUIT TOBACCO — SNUFF — EASILY inexpensively. Free information. Reliance Remedies, Saskatoon. 65

IMPORTED PHOTO NOVELTIES AND rubber goods. Catalog 10c. Paris Novelty, Winnipeg. 26

ANY DRUG ARTICLE UNOBTAIN- able elsewhere. Carman-Ruttan Druggists, Winnipeg. 105

QUIT TOBACCO, SNUFF, EASILY, inexpensively. Advice free. Box 1, Winnipeg. 65

10 MONTHLY BIG MAIL—10c. LUFT- press, Hermansville, Michigan. 65

Photo Finishing

FILMS DEVELOPED—ANY SIZE, 25c. with one print from each negative. Extra prints eight for 25c. Saskatchewan Photo Supply, Saskatoon. 105

Rats

POSITIVE DEATH TO RATS WITH Pied Piper Rat Poison. Proven successful at large country elevators. Entices and destroys after all other have failed. Obtainable in dollar size or fifty cent cans. Free Pamphlet on application. Order today. Pied Piper Laboratories, 1784 Eighth Ave., Regina, Sask. 65

MISCELLANEOUS

Schools and Colleges

MANY AMBITIOUS LADIES WANTED. Wonderful opportunity after learning Hair- dressing, Permanent Waving, Short, Easy, Guaranteed Training. Thousands placed good pay positions. Booklet Free. Write Marvel Beauty Academies, Headquarters, Donald Street, Winnipeg. Branches Coast to Coast. 85

LEARN SHORTHAND AND TYPE- writing at home. Write for particulars. Home Study Institute, 554 Furby Street, Winnipeg. 95

Tobaccos and Smokers Supplies

BURLEY, VIRGINIA, ZIMMER AND Havana tobaccos, 5 pounds samples leaf, flavoring and recipes, or 3 pounds (8 samples leaf and 2 samples manufactured) \$1.00 postpaid. Ruthven Co-Operative Tobacco Ex- change, Ruthven, Ont. 115

BURLEY AND VIRGINIA TOBACCO. 3 pounds Virginia or 4 pounds Burley and Virginia or 5 pounds Burley for \$1.00. Post- paid with flavoring and recipes. Olinda Tobacco Sales, Ruthven, Ont. 65

CANADA'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO. 4 lbs. Burley and Virginia or 5 lbs. Burley for \$1.00. Postpaid with flavoring and recipes. John Haggith, Ruthven, Ont. 105

Watches and Watch Repairing

WATCHES REPAIRED BY TANNER are always satisfactory. Cleaning special \$1.00. 873 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 95

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

Legal

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RULES FOR "PITCHING HORSE SHOES" may be had free of charge by writing to the Subscribers' Service Bureau, The Nor'-West Farmer, Win- niipeg, Man.

Quack Grass Eradication

By P. B. Crane

Here is a book by an author who claims to have killed quack grass by smothering and spraying it. He actually did it on his own in Minnesota. Where quack grass is becoming a problem, the idea might be worth trying out. Plowing 8 to 10 inches and laying the furrow flat so the field can be cultivated without bringing the roots to the surface is one of the main points of the plan. Price \$2.50, postpaid.

Apply to

Book Dept., The Nor'-West Farmer
Winnipeg, Canada

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Assuming the imports levy averaged 1d

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products an imports levy would yield

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production. A levy of 1d per gallon

(averaging all foreign and Dominion

produce) would yield 3d per gallon in

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Boards are having a hard time owing

to the exceedingly low price obtained

for its manufactured milk which ranges

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As 92 per cent of our cheese from

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these questions of import levies are

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The cost of a machine of suitable capa-

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SUN SPOTS AND WEATHER

(Continued from Page 13)

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casting of very general nature indeed.

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THE WHEAT SITUATION

CANADIAN wheat in store in country, terminal and seaboard elevators on May 24 was 204½ million bushels, about five million bushels above a year ago and over a million above May 26, 1933. At the beginning of May, 230½ million bushels were on hand for export and carryover. Exports for the last three months of the past three years average between 58 and 59 million bushels, ranging from 56¼ last year to 62 the year before.

Crop conditions are, of course, definitely better in Canada and also in the U.S. wheat-growing areas. Although the outlook is good there is plenty of time for drought to do damage. Grass-hoppers have not caused much concern so far. With rapid growth from now on, crops will be in pretty good shape to withstand the 'hoppers.

World trade in wheat and flour from August 1, 1934, to May 13, 1935, totalled 412½ million bushels—about two million below the same period last year. North America's share of this trade (largely Canadian wheat and flour) totals 126¼ million bushels, just about 51 million less than for the same period last year, while the Argentina gained over 48 million bushels having shipped a total of 149 million. Australia also gained 21 million bushels reaching a total of 90¼ millions. Russia lost 24 million, having exported less than 2¼ million, and other countries gained over four million with a total of 42¼ million bushels of export. All in all, Canada's loss was taken up by the Southern Hemisphere, that is to say, Argentina and Australia.

What of the future as to prices and trade? That is a fair question. If

history repeats, and we have a big crop in Canada this year, Canada will likely export more wheat next year, providing, of course, the Government does not "peg" prices too far above the so-called Liverpool price. In the past, large exports have followed big crops and small exports small crops. There is no guarantee that history will repeat. As to world prices your guess is as good as ours, but the general trend should be upward; in keeping with the upward swing from the depression low. How far upward is something else again.

CHANGES IN WHEAT GRADING

RECENT amendments to the Canada Grain Act provide for separate grading of Garnet wheat, the two new grades being No. 1 and 2 C.W. Garnet. No. 1 Hard has not been changed, but No. 1 Northern may contain only one per cent of wheat not equal to Marquis. Garnet is, of course, included in the one per cent. No. 2 Northern may contain up to three per cent of wheats not equal to Marquis. It follows, therefore, that wheats containing more than three per cent of wheats not equal to Marquis will be No. 3 Northern, even though otherwise eligible for the higher grades. No. 1 C.W. Garnet must contain not less than 65 per cent of hard vitreous kernels and weigh at least 60 lbs. per bushel and have not more than five per cent of other classes of wheat. No. 2 C.W. Garnet must contain a minimum of 50 per cent of hard vitreous kernels and weigh not less than 58 lbs. per bushel and may contain not more than one per cent of Durum or more than 10 per cent of other classes of wheat including Durum.

foreign or Dominion produce. If, as in the case of wheat, our own consumers are really the persons who will pay the levy in the end in the shape of higher prices, it is up to our Government to see that any increase is not harsh. Indeed the merit of the levy system is that there need be no increase in our consumers' prices before the home producers can benefit; he is assured of benefit through the principle of a standard price and our food in question may remain just as cheap to our consumers.

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THE LIVE STOCK SITUATION

SOMETHING over 80,000 head of cattle will have jumped the United States tariff and crossed the line from Canada to the U.S. markets by the time this item appears in print. There has been some boycotting of high-priced meats on the American side especially in the Kosher markets and more rumors of boycotting. This has affected the price of cattle some and kept some cattle in Canada which might have crossed the line.

Altogether the price is down a little on the good quality stuff on Canadian market. For a short time the latter part of May fat cows were at a premium but have slipped some since. Grass cows are not in demand. Killing bulls are selling better than for some time. Grass cattle as a whole are discounted heavily. Those who have steers on dry feed should not turn them on grass at all if they wish to market them before July 15 or August 1.

Hogs are holding around the \$9.00 mark for bacon. Choice spring lambs over 70 lbs. are fetching from \$8.00 to \$10.00. After July 2, buck lambs will be discounted two cents a pound under the price of ewe or wether lambs. It pays to castrate and dock lambs early.

PRODUCER MILK DISTRIBUTION

AN increasing number of milk producers adjacent to Coast cities are bottling and distributing their own product. Distribution in the Lower Fraser area is controlled by the Milk Board and all milk presumably comes under Board direction. However, Vancouver regulations permit the sale of farm bottled milk provided it conforms with city standards and is produced on farms graded under provincial inspection. Until the Board exercises authority it is probable the trend towards direct producer-distribution will continue. Developments are aided by the fact that small refrigeration plants are available at reasonable cost. Producers with proper equipment have no special problem in engaging in direct distribution. And they get what amounts to full retail price for their product. However, the Milk Board is expected to take a hand in this and some other developments resulting from the bringing in of the new milk marketing arrangement under the Federal Marketing Act.

SUN SPOTS AND WEATHER

(Continued from Page 13)

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OLD COUNTRY LETTER

(Continued from Page 3)

qr. on foreign produce, with Empire produce free. But in addition to that tariff there is the home-grown-wheat-quota-scheme under which home growers, up to a certain maximum production, are guaranteed a standard price of 45/ per qr. for all wheat of millable quantity. That subsidized price is not financed by the Treasury; it is financed by means of a levy upon all imported wheat at the flour stage. The levy at present is 4/ per sack, which is exactly equal to a halfpenny per 4-lb. loaf. If the raw material of the loaf comes in as flour and not as wheat it bears the same levy. The miller passes the levy on to the baker and the baker passes it on to the consumer. So that our own consumers are really paying the 7,000,000 odd pounds that were spent last season in paying our farmers the standard price for their wheat.

Levies for Meats

IT IS quite obvious that you can apply this policy of subsidizing home produce out of an imports levy only if the imports supply of a given commodity is relatively large to the total needs of your market. In the case of wheat we import four-fifths of our needs. Hence a levy on that proportion yields a big sum in aid of the home-grown one-fifth of the supply. Two other directions in which an imports levy could be applied effectively would be for meat and milk. Between them these two commodities yield fully 50 per cent of all annual values from our farms. So that if we can use an imports levy effectively on their behalf we shall have gone far to ease the plight of our home farmers.

Latest figures in the case of meat show that during 1933 we produced at home exactly 46 per cent of both our beef and our mutton and lamb. That means that 54 per cent of the supply, being imported, would have to bear an imports levy. In the plans foreshadowed in the Government policy the foreign meat would bear a levy twice as heavy as the Dominion meat. But the whole reason of adopting a levy in preference to a tariff is precisely so that it would not be heavy in its incidence upon either

Sun spots may be seen with the naked eye, if one has good sight and a piece of smoked or colored glass. They appear as black dots of irregular size, come and go in no particular order except that they increase in number and intensity for about five years, when a maximum condition of spottedness is reached and then gradually diminish in numbers and magnitude for about six years to a condition of minimum spottedness or no spots at all. Immediately a cycle is completed a new one starts building up, almost imperceptibly at first, then more rapidly until a new maximum is reached, followed by recession to a new minimum. This process going on endlessly so far as astronomy knows, backward from this point in time to the beginning of the universe, so far as astronomy can guess and forward it is imagined until the sun finally freezes up. No perceptible change in the recurrence of the spots or length of the cycles has been noted in the three hundred years or more that the phenomena has been under observation. But three centuries is only part of a split second, according to our way of reckoning time, in the life of the sun.

FARM MECHANICS

PREVENTS JUMPING

TO prevent sheep and cattle from jumping fences, clip off the eyelashes of the under lids with a pair of scissors and the ability or disposition to jump is as effectively destroyed as was Sampson's power by the loss of his hair. The animal will not attempt to jump again until the eyelashes are again grown out.—L.S., Sask.

BREAKING IN COLTS

ONE of the best little books that has come to our notice on the handling and breaking of young horses is published under the title of "How to train colts in six 30-minute lessons." These lessons are for the colt not for the trainer. All you have to do is follow instructions. They are written by the foremost horse trainer in America and are based on horse psychology, easily understood and it works. This booklet is distributed free by the Spohn Medical Co., Goshen, Indiana, and anyone who has horses to break whether farm raised or not will find a lot of useful information in this little book.

CHANGE TO A TWO-VOLT SET

HAVE a five-tube Westinghouse special battery radio, using 201A tubes at present. What should I do to change this into a two-volt set? My aerial is 100 feet long and 30 feet high, and I have two ground rods. The set seems to be very hard on both A and B batteries.—L.L., Alta.

If two-volt tubes are used there is no change necessary in the set. The 230 type will be much easier on batteries "A". The "B" battery consumption will not be much less, if any. Be sure to use only two volts (one cell at a time of a storage "A" battery) as if voltage is exceeded the tubes will suffer. If dry cells are used, two in series a separate rheostat of 15 ohms will be needed to control the extra voltage. This will be placed in series with the "A" battery at its source and need not be changed once it is set except when batteries are running down.

A CHEAPLY BUILT MACHINE SHED

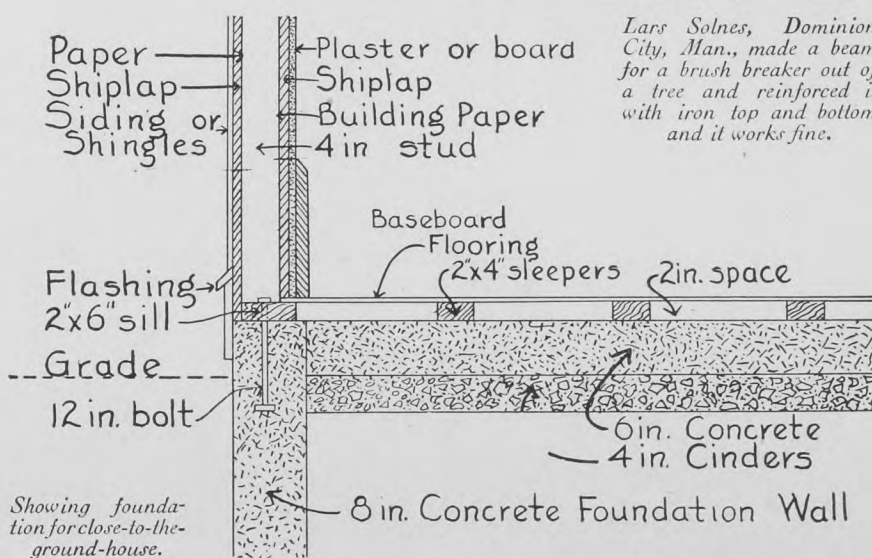
THE accompanying snapshot shows a machine shed, 23 feet wide and 40 feet long, built by J. C. Grant, Glenbush, Sask., at a cash outlay of less than \$100. The frame was hewn from spruce logs that had done service in a barn for 20 years, and wall were covered with one ply of unedged rough boards, eight feet long, available from a local mill where railway ties were being sawn. Slabs were used to cover the joints. A cement block was put under each post—with a steel iron pin to hold post in place—of which there were five at the back, four at front, one at either end to carry the ridge pole and in similar positions through the centre, and another row of posts midway between the ridge pole and the rear wall to support the long rafter. The corner posts were 8x8 and the others 6x6 inches. A 2x6 plank runs around the back and ends about midway between the sill and plate to nail to and support the upright siding. Rafters were also 2x6 covered with sheathing and shingled. The roof and doors were the main expenses. Three sets of doors occupy the front wall, with the centre doors wider than the others to accommodate the binder. The frame,

of course, is well braced both ways at corners and at centre post in rear wall, using 2x6's set flush in both plate and posts.

A CLOSE-TO-THE-GROUND HOUSE

WHERE practical, a house close to the ground has certain advantages. It is cozy in appearance, easy to live in, fits well into certain surroundings, blends readily with lawn trees, shrubs and flowers, saves digging and fitting up a basement if you really have no particular use for one. It may be heated efficiently by the ground floor furnaces now available, piped for water or wired for light and power as conveniently as a basement house. Its most obvious and important advantage over the basement type is that it is a foot or less from the ground level. No climbing of four or five feet of stairs each time one enters or leaves.

The cut shows arrangement of foundation, walls and floor, of a close-to-the-ground house. The essential point is to have the foundation wall



Lars Solnes, Dominion City, Man., made a beam for a brush breaker out of a tree and reinforced it with iron top and bottom and it works fine.

rest on a firm soil or rock base. It is eight inches thick with 16-inch footing, centered. Sleepers for the floor are 2x4 at 16-inch centres. If partitions do not check with the sleepers, lay extra 2x4 pieces to support same. The walls are sheathed outside and in with three-quarter-inch shiplap nailed on diagonally, the inside in opposite direction to the out, building paper outside and in, finished inside with plaster, plaster board, lumber or as desired, outside with siding or shingles.



Truing a pulley on a wood saw.

Do not use "cityfied" windows or doors on a close-to-the-ground house in the country. Windows with small panes and the old style plank doors look better. Windows look better if broad and squat rather than narrow and tall, with lumber shutters if you like.

USING BRACE AS A DRILL

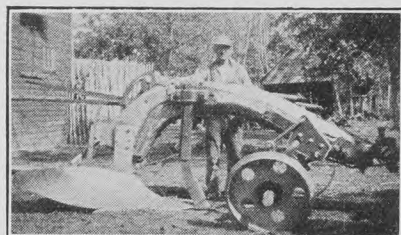
THIS is a very good method of drilling iron when a wall drill is not available or too expensive to buy. Hinge a four-inch board to the wall above the work bench. Use an ordinary brace with steel drilling bit, place the brace under the hinged board and put your work under the bit. With one hand exerting a downward force the other one, turning the brace. It is easier if a hollow is made in the board to fit the nob of the brace into so it will not slip away.—P.R.B., Sask.

WOODEN PULLEY

I PUT in a line shaft to drive pump, washing machine, etc. I used an old seed drill axle for a shaft, and castings on axle which had set screws in them. I set in the centre of wooden pulleys which were made of two pieces of 2-inch plank bolted together. To round the pulley perfectly, I stood up a board, nailed a piece of 2x4 in front of my wood saw, (on which I have a table built for use of a small circular rip saw) and another one behind the saw; then bore a hole in each board at proper heights (according to size of pulley required). Put a shaft or piece of pipe through holes with rough pulley on the shaft between boards. By turning the pulley and feeding it slowly onto the saw one can do a good job of truing the surface of pulley. I use a 1½ h.p. engine to drive the circular saw and it saves a great deal of



Garage and heated workshop on Chas. E. Ingram's farm, Turin, Alta. Much repair work is done in winter. A gasoline pump and underground tank is part of the equipment.



heavy hand sawing when building and repairing, etc.

The enclosed snap shows truing a pulley on a Ford drive shaft to be used for a wood saw outfit. When one edge of the pulley is trued it should be reversed so as not to sliver the other, which will happen if fed right over the saw.—J.A.A., Alta.

ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

(Continued from Page 7)

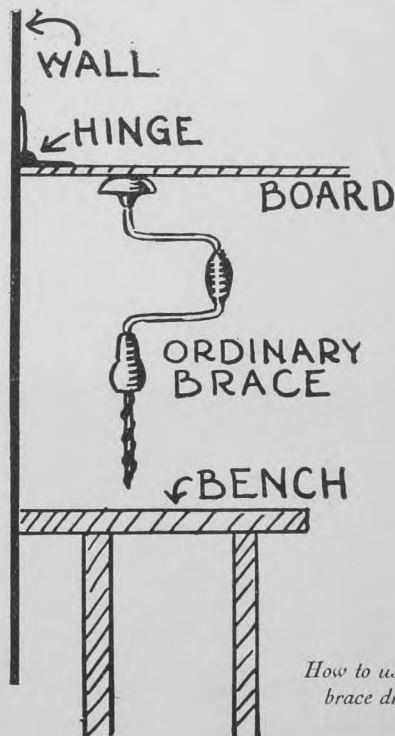
described as the Arctic region of Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Kola Peninsula, consisting mainly of mountains, forests and glacial lakes. The climate is severe for most of the year. In the southern part of the region there are valuable deposits of iron.

Special Notice—Birdseye Views of Far Lands, in five volumes, covers about forty countries. The books are well bound in cloth, all but one are illustrated and they sell at \$1.50 per volume. By a special arrangement we send the five volumes for \$5.75 thus saving you \$1.75. Other books by the same author are: A Journey Through the Bible (656 pages with hundreds of pictures) \$1.50; The Wonders of South America, \$1.25; The New South and Old Mexico, \$1.25; Rambles Through Europe, \$1.25. These four books will be sent postpaid for \$4.25, or the nine volumes will be sent to one address postpaid for \$9.00. Address The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

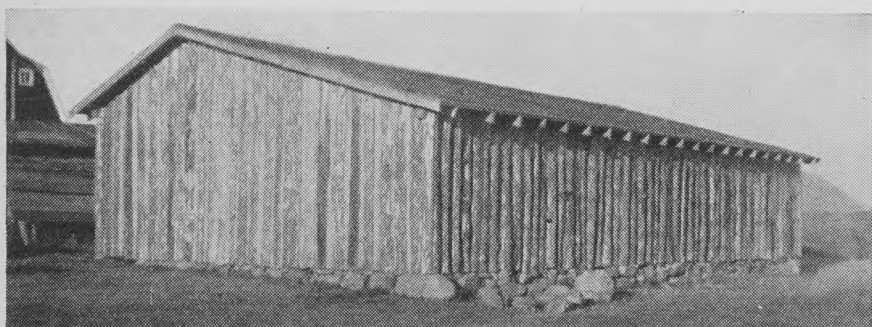
WISDOM ON TAP

ASSISTANT Poultry Editor: "Here's a subscriber wants to know why they whitewash the inside of chicken-houses."

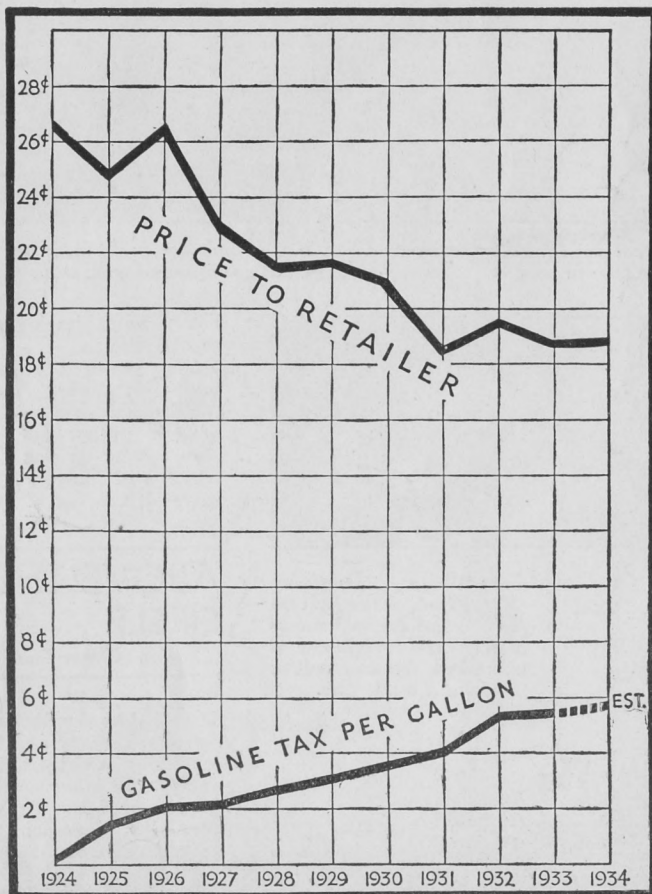
Editor:—"Tell him it's to keep the chickens from picking the grain out of the wood."



How to use a brace drill.



A cheaply constructed but satisfactory implement shed built by John Grant, Glenbush, Sask.



The accompanying chart shows how the price of gasoline to the retailer has decreased and the gasoline tax has increased since 1924. The data for this graph are based on figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

LOWER PRICES—HIGHER QUALITY

EVER since 1920 the price of gasoline has steadily declined. Few people realize this however because during the past ten years as the price dropped the tax increased. In 1923 there was no provincial gasoline tax and the average price of gasoline to retail dealers across Canada was $27\frac{1}{10}$ cents per gallon. Today the average price of gasoline to retailers is $18\frac{8}{10}$ cents but to this is added a tax of from six to eight cents per gallon which goes directly to the provincial governments.

Not only has the price of gasoline fallen steadily since 1920 but the quality has

consistently improved. The gasoline consumer today gets more value than ever before.

Sometimes you hear talk of large profits earned by the gasoline refiner. In 1934 Imperial Oil earned \$3,023,400.12. This may seem to be a large sum but to earn it Imperial Oil had to make and market gasoline and other products amounting in value to \$82,841,311.15. That is to say Imperial Oil's earnings were relatively no greater than those of a merchant who, selling \$8,280 worth of goods in the course of a year, made a net profit of \$300.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

THE SIGN OF



A FAIR DEAL